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U.S. Posts Jobless Rate Rise

May's 5.6% Level Does Not Indicate Economic Slump

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The U.S. civilian unemployment rate rose to 5.6 percent in May from a 14-year low in April of 5.4 percent, the government said Friday.

The increase reported by the Labor Department marked only the second time in 20 months that the rate has gone up.

Analysts said the increase, which brought the jobless rate back up to March's level, probably was more the result of a statistical quirk than a sign that growth of the U.S. economy has slowed sharply.

A separate survey of U.S. payrolls indicated that jobs actually increased last month, by 210,000, although the pace of growth was slower than earlier this year.

Nonetheless, the employment report offered evidence that the economy might not continue to expand at the rapid rate of the fourth quarter of 1987 and the first quarter of this year.

On Wednesday, the government said its Index of Leading Indicators rose 0.2 percent in April, which showed the economy was growing steadily although more slowly than in the first quarter, when it advanced at a 3.9 percent annual rate.

Analysts said the modest rise in unemployment was likely to ease fears that the Federal Reserve Board would continue to raise interest rates. The Fed does this to dampen borrowing and quell inflationary pressures associated with overly robust economic growth.

The financial markets showed little reaction to the report, which was in line with expectations. The stock market drew some strength from the figures (Page 8). The dollar was mixed (Page 9). The bond market showed little change, finding conflicting ramifications for interest rates in the reports.



Andrei D. Sakharov spoke out with candor during a dramatic press conference Friday in Moscow.

Sakharov Has His Turn On the Moscow Stage

By Felicity Barringer
New York Times Service
MOSCOW — Andrei D. Sakharov spoke in favor of his government's efforts to enact changes and against its old and continuing repressions on Friday. He used the auditorium, microphones and translating services of the Soviet Foreign Ministry for words that not long ago would have been cause for criminal action.

"The fact that I find myself in this hall reflects a change in the situation in this country," said Mr. Sakharov, 67, whose persistent defense of civil rights brought him the Nobel Peace Prize in 1975 and, in 1980, nearly seven years of exile.

His first appeal on Friday, as it has been many times in the last 18 months, was on behalf of dissenters still serving their sentences.

"All prisoners of conscience should be immediately released from jail, labor camps, psychiatric hospitals and from their places of exile," he said.

His voice was mild and his expression thoughtful as he looked out from behind a cluster of microphones and called for the release of 20 Soviet citizens imprisoned under a statute prohibiting "anti-Soviet slander," including one whose offense had been speaking out against Mr. Sakharov's exile.

Two days earlier, the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, sat on the stage a few feet away, his words being translated in the same fluid monotone over the same earphones to many of the same reporters.

The image of Mr. Sakharov, long the symbol of Soviet dissent, speaking against government policies over a government microphone was part of a natural progression in his odyssey from exile in Gorky to publication in the Soviet press to a meeting with Mr. Gorbachev in the Kremlin in January. Yet somehow it was still remarkable.

Mr. Sakharov said that one freedom is still being denied him: The freedom to travel outside the Soviet Union. "Personally," he said, "I believe it's not a matter of my former access to secret information but a matter of confidence in me."

President Sees Era Of Peace

He Tells Britons That Gorbachev Pursues Reform

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service
LONDON — President Ronald Reagan praised the Moscow summit meeting on Friday as a turning point in East-West relations, saying that a worldwide movement toward democracy was ushering in "the hope of a new era in human history, and, hopefully, an era of peace and freedom for all."

With Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain looking on approvingly, Mr. Reagan told a resplendent audience in the 15th-century Guildhall that the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, "is a serious man, seeking serious reform."

Mr. Reagan said that democratic change initiated by Mr. Gorbachev was progressing in the Soviet Union and deserved the encouragement and prayers of the West.

In a speech that echoed an address he made to members of Parliament in Westminster Hall on his first visit as president to London six years ago, Mr. Reagan asserted that the tides of history are running in the cause of liberty throughout the world.

He paid tribute to Mrs. Thatcher, his friend and fellow conservative, referring to her as "a voice that never sacrificed its anti-Communist credentials or its realistic appraisal of change in the Soviet Union."

Mr. Reagan recalled that Mrs. Thatcher, who met with Mr. Gorbachev late in 1984 before the Soviet leader gained power, had sized him up as a leader with whom the West would be able to "do business."

Responding to the president's warm remarks with a speech of mutual admiration, Mrs. Thatcher said the Moscow meetings had "brought us closer to more stable relations" between East and West and would encourage the course of history for years to come.

"Indeed, I believe there is now more hope between East and West than ever before in the lifetime of most of us here," Mrs. Thatcher said.

Palestinians Languish in a Desert Prison and Wonder Why

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service
KETZIOT, Israel — Six months ago, this was just another anonymous spot in the Negev, home to lizards, scorpions and hellish heat.

Now, more than 2,000 Palestinians, who have not been charged with a crime, given a hearing or even told what offense they committed, spend their days sitting under tents in a desert prison, swatting at flies and growing increasingly angry.

"They're treating us like animals," Ibrahim Abu Naja, 22, a laborer from Gaza, muttered Thursday, sitting cross-legged on one of the thin foam pads that serve as bed and home for Israel's prisoners of the Palestinian uprising. The temperatures often near 50 degrees centigrade (120 degrees Fahrenheit).

"There's no place else in the world where they do things like this," he said. "They didn't even tell me what I have done wrong."

The camp commander, Colonel David Tzamech, says: "This prison is run absolutely according to army regulations. We are following them straight as a ruler."

In a quieter moment, the colonel dropped his smile and acknowledged that he would be "very, very happy" to leave the camp.

Prisoners often ask why they are there, the colonel said, adding, "I can't tell them why."

Americans' Support For Israel Is Still High

By Peter Steinfels
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The American electorate's support for Israel remains very high, according to a poll sponsored by the American Jewish Congress. But the poll also found disapproval of some Israeli policies toward the Palestinians, particularly among voters who are knowledgeable about the Israeli-Arab conflict.

Asked whether their sympathies were more with Israel or with the Arab nations, 61 percent of the 1,017 registered voters polled by phone between April 18 and 24 chose Israel and 13 percent said the Arabs.

John Martilla, president of Martilla & Kiley, which conducted the poll, which was made public Thursday, contrasted this finding with a January telephone poll done for the Anti-Defamation League, in which 47 percent said their sympathies were more with Israel and 15 percent chose the Arabs.

When the Anti-Defamation League had its own poll repeated in late April, however, it showed that sympathy for Israel had remained steady. The Anti-Defamation League survey gave respondents the additional options of saying their sympathies were with "neither" side or "both."



Palestinian prisoners at Israel's Ketziot camp in the Negev. The camp was built to house suspects detained in the six-month uprising.

Sweat and Yen: Japan Molds a Bold New Identity

By Fred Hiatt and Margaret Shapiro
Washington Post Service
TOKYO — After four decades of timidly following the United States while protesting its own economic interests, Japan is attempting to fashion a bolder foreign policy as a peacemaker and world power in keeping with its new financial might.

Japan's search for a new global identity has been sparked by sudden wealth and a perception of U.S. retrenchment and relative decline. As described by Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita in a series of speeches to foreign capitals this spring, Japan wants to take a leading role in aid to the Third World, mediation of regional conflicts and reconstruction and refugee assistance after conflicts end.

In a major departure, the country will send personnel as well as increasing sums of money, offering, as one senior official said, "Japanese sweat."

"There is a change in the mentality of the Japanese people about the role Japan has to play in the world," said Shinzaro Yamashita, who heads the Foreign Ministry's research and planning bureau.

Japan's Surplus In Trade Narrows

For the 10th month in a row, Japan's current-account trade surplus shrank in April, it narrowed to \$7.1 billion from \$8.15 billion a year earlier as imports grew 30 percent.

The European Community, meanwhile, is investigating allegations that 17 Japanese manufacturers dumped construction machinery. European companies charge that the Japanese sold such products in the EC at prices below those charged in Japan, eroding European profits and jobs.

A U.S.-Japanese accord hailed two years ago as a breakthrough for alling American semiconductor manufacturers has simply aggravated shortages and sent U.S. chip prices soaring.

Kiosk

Kitty Dukakis Recuperating

BOSTON (AP) — Kitty Dukakis, wife of the Democratic presidential front-runner, underwent five hours of surgery Friday to correct a spinal problem.

"I talked to Kitty in the recovery room," Governor Michael S. Dukakis said, "and she said she wanted an ice cream and a massage."

Dr. Lawrence Borges said, "The operation went very well. There were no problems at all." He said Mrs. Dukakis would remain hospitalized for about a week.

Surgeons removed two herniated discs from Mrs. Dukakis's neck and replaced them with bone from her hip.

A detail from Elisabeth-Louise Vigée-Lebrun's portrait of Marie-Antoinette, which sold for 3.7 million francs in a curious auction in Paris. Page 7.

In Swirl of White MPs, a Black Woman

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service
LONDON — Sunset at the Members Bar in the House of Commons: clinking ice cubes, chats in whisky baritone, chorales of male self-confidence.

But then ascends a brief lulling laugh of discreet mockery from Diane Abbott, the only black woman ever elected in seven centuries of parliamentary democracy.



FRENCH OPEN FINALISTS — Mats Wilander of Sweden, right, and Henri Leconte of France won semifinal matches Friday. Wilander beat Andre Agassi of the United States, 4-6, 6-7, 5-7, 6-4, while Leconte beat Jonas B. Sorensson of Sweden, 7-6 (7-3), 6-2, 6-3. Page 15.

Soviet SS-20 Launchers Felled by Welder's Torch

Soviet Allies Praise Talks But Say U.S. Stirs Unrest

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

SARNY, U.S.S.R. — A gusher of sparks bathed the military garage in an eerie glow as an army welder slowly sliced through the thick steel beam. With a crack, the rear section of the launching vehicle for a Soviet SS-20 medium-range missile broke free from the behemoth chassis and was hoisted away.

The scene was part of a demonstration on Friday of how the Soviet Union plans to comply with the treaty eliminating medium- and short-range missiles that went into effect this week when President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev exchanged instruments of ratification during their meeting in Moscow.

The demonstration was held at an army rocket base outside Sarny, a small city in the farmland of the western Ukraine, not far from the Polish border.

Opened for the first time to Western reporters on Friday, the base, which has been converted in recent months from a rocket supply depot to one of eight new missile destruction sites in the Soviet Union, will soon become a temporary home for 20 American who will monitor Soviet compliance with the treaty.

To demonstrate its commitment to the treaty, which was signed by Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev in Washington in December, the government offered a look at

how launchers, with the help of arc welders, will be disassembled and transformed from weapons of the nuclear age to huge but harmless trucks or mobile crane bases.

Flown from Moscow to the Ukrainian city of Rovno on a chartered jet, and escorted by police cars to Sarny on tourist buses, a group of about 40 reporters, most from Western television networks, spent three hours at the base.

A few years ago a visit by Western journalists to a Soviet military base was out of the question, but under Mr. Gorbachev access to previously restricted areas has become possible, most often when the government wants to make a point.

For the next three years, under the terms of the treaty, the Soviet Union will dismantle and destroy 1,752 medium- and shorter-range missiles, including 470 medium-range SS-20 and SS-4 missiles that are deployed and an additional 356 that are not.

The Sarny base is the main site for destroying more than 600 launch and transport vehicles and auxiliary systems used with the SS-20 missiles.

The SS-20 missiles, which have a range of about 5,016 kilometers (3,100 miles) and carry three nuclear warheads, have been based in Eastern Europe and the European and Asian areas of the Soviet Union.

The United States, for its part, has agreed to destroy 859 medium- and

shorter-range missiles, including 429 medium-range Pershing 2 and ground-launched cruise missiles that have already been deployed in Western Europe.

The launchers that the Sarny base will handle are mammoth truck-like vehicles equipped with hydraulic lifts that elevate missiles skyward.

The huge green vehicles, which move about on 12 oversize tires serve, in effect, as self-contained launching platforms for the SS-20 missiles.

The missiles themselves, and their nuclear warheads, will be disassembled at other installations.

Under the watchful eye of defense ministry and army officials, Colonel Yevgeny A. Kozlov showed reporters around the base in a steady rain, explaining the four-stage dismantling process that was carried out in large garages by teams of army technicians.

"We never wanted Armageddon, we never wanted war," Colonel Kozlov said when asked how he felt about destroying weapons that have been a key component of Soviet defenses.

The launchers, he said, would be transported to the base by rail from locations around the country.

The well-rehearsed dismantling demonstration on Friday showed several different launchers in various states of destruction.

Colonel Kozlov said U.S. inspectors would be able to monitor each stage of the

dismantling process. Elevated booths have been built in each of the garages and at outdoor locations for use by the Americans in bad weather.

As part of the treaty's extensive verification procedures, hundreds of American and Soviet inspectors will be able to monitor the other side's destruction work.

The verification activities, which will also cover defense plants in both countries, will put Americans in many military bases, cities, and other places that have been off-limits to foreigners. Soviet inspectors will have the same privilege to work in parts of the United States that have long been closed to Russians.

Conservatives Defeated

In a clear defeat for Communist Party conservatives, the Moscow party leadership put prominent advocates of Mikhail S. Gorbachev's change back on the ballot Friday for an important nationwide party conference, the official news agency Tass said. The Associated Press reported from Moscow.

The Moscow party bureau's ruling side stopped the decision of lower party organizations in the capital, which had not submitted the names of the advocates of change as candidates for the 19th Party Conference. The conference is scheduled to begin June 28.

WORLD BRIEFS

Schluter Forges Minority Coalition

COPENHAGEN (Reuters) — The Danish Conservative leader, Poul Schluter, announced agreement Friday on the formation of a three-party coalition government. The new administration, with only 67 seats in the 179-seat legislature, replaces Mr. Schluter's four-party coalition, which had governed since 1982.

The center-right minority government, formed after more than three weeks of talks since an inconclusive election on May 10, is a coalition of the Conservative and Liberal parties with the small Radical Liberal Party. The Radicals, who hold the balance of power in the legislature with 10 seats, have replaced the Center Democrats and the Christian People's Party, who are no longer in the government.

One of Mr. Schluter's first tasks will be to tackle the issue of banning ships that carry nuclear weapons, which caused the election. The opposition Social Democratic leader, Svend Auken, who failed to form his own coalition with the Radicals, said: "It will be one of the weakest governments we have ever seen. This will be a government term marked by instability."

U.S. Attacks Managua's Meeting Role

MANILA (UPI) — Officials of Nicaragua and the United States exchanged sharp words Friday on the opening day of a conference on newly restored democracies, with the U.S. ambassador to the Philippines charging that Nicaragua had not "earned the honor" of being called a democracy.

Nicholas Platt, who attended the conference as an observer, told reporters that Washington hoped the other 12 countries represented would be able to "instruct Nicaragua on the path to democracy." The Nicaraguan minister of security and social welfare, Reynaldo Antonio Tefel, praised the "independence and dignity of the Philippines in resisting pressure" to drop Nicaragua from the conference.

President Corazon C. Aquino opened the three-day meeting by declaring that nonviolence had become the new challenge to dictatorialism. Besides the Philippines and Nicaragua, the participants included Argentina, Brazil, Peru, Greece, Spain, El Salvador, Uruguay, Honduras, Portugal, the Dominican Republic and Ecuador.

Carbide to Withhold Bhopal Relief

DANBURY, Connecticut (AP) — Union Carbide Corp. said Friday that it would withhold \$192 million in interim relief to victims of the Bhopal gas disaster while it appeals the order to the Supreme Court of India.

"The needs of the victims will be fully addressed only in the context of a final resolution of all issues," Carbide said in a statement. "The questions of liability and damages must be decided through fair means, not through retroactively re-inventing the law."

The company accused the Indian government of delaying final resolution of lawsuits stemming from the December 1984 gas leak by trying to sue Carbide in U.S. courts and then by circumventing existing laws in India. The State High Court ordered Carbide to pay the interim compensation on April 4.

New Caledonia Partition Plan Cited

NOUMEA, New Caledonia (Reuters) — A proposal is under discussion to partition this French Pacific territory into separate zones for French loyalists and separatist Melanesians, according to a leading local politician.

Jacques Lafleur, leader of the anti-independence Rally for Caledonia in the Republic party, said in an interview published Friday in the French daily *Le Figaro* that autonomous districts would coexist for a 10-year transition period and then a referendum would be held to decide the territory's future. The newspaper said the proposal was being aired by an exploratory mission sent to New Caledonia by Prime Minister Michel Rocard, a Socialist, Mr. Rocard's office declined to comment.

Mr. Lafleur said that he opposed partition but that there was an alternative. "A bad accord is better than civil war," he said. Asked about the partition idea, Jean-Marie Tjibaou, a separatist leader, said: "If a transition period can lead to independence, we are agreed."

Explosion Kills 4 Near Johannesburg

JOHANNESBURG (UPI) — A bomb in a trash bin exploded outside a bank in a white community west of here Friday afternoon, killing five persons and injuring 19, police and hospital officials said.

The fifth blast in the Johannesburg area within 10 days and the deadliest of the year occurred outside the Standard Bank branch in Rodepoort.

Hospital authorities said three black men and a white woman were killed.

Foreigners Evacuated from Somalia

NAIROBI (Combined Dispatches) — The United Nations evacuated 83 foreigners Friday in an emergency airlift from the northern Somali town of Hargeisa, where rebels are fighting government troops, officials said.

Diplomats in eastern Africa and a Foreign Office spokesman in London said 25 foreigners were flown out of the town at dawn on the first plane about 800 kilometers (500 miles) to the Somali capital of Mogadishu. Three light planes had flown 83 foreigners out of the city by dusk.

Up to 200 foreigners were believed to be in Hargeisa before the airlift started, and it was not clear if the evacuation would continue Saturday. The British, French and U.S. governments coordinated the evacuation under the UN flag after gunfire erupted Thursday night. The town is the center of conflict between Somali National Movement rebels and troops of President Mohammed Siad Barre's government. (UPI, AP)

Students Protest Killing in Beijing

BEIJING (NYT) — About 1,000 students from Beijing University marched to Tiananmen Square in the heart of the capital in the hour after midnight Friday to protest the death of a fellow student during a brawl.

The students, whose numbers dwindled to 400 by the end of the 10-kilometer (10-mile) march from the campus, carried banners reading "Pay Back the Blood Debt" and shouted slogans including "Justice and human rights." When the police attempted to turn the students back, the closed ranks, linked arms and marched forcefully past the police, who melted back to the roadside.

The students said they were protesting the beating death of 22-year-old Cai Qifeng, a geophysics graduate student from Inner Mongolia, at the hands of a group of hoodlums. The police announced that three men were arrested in the student's death.

Vietnam May Shift Refugee Policy

GENEVA (IHT) — Vietnam and Western countries have been discussing the sea of screening boat people and returning to Vietnam those deemed to be economic migrants and not political refugees, according to participants at meetings in Geneva sponsored by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

"The proposal is being studied," said Deputy Foreign Minister Ho Vu Lau of Vietnam. UN refugee officials say it is significant that Vietnam is considering the idea after previously rejecting any talk of taking boat people.

Vietnam has repeatedly opposed repatriation on the ground that boat people would find the same economic problems on their return that prompted their departure in the first place. This has left tens of thousands of Vietnamese, who have not been accepted for resettlement in the West to languish in camps in neighboring countries, sometimes for years.

For the Record

A heat wave in northern India has left nearly 400 people dead in the past six days.

President Kurt Waldheim of Austria is to begin a visit to Saudi Arabia on Saturday.

The State Office for Church Affairs in Hungary has given full recognition to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Mormons, the Hungarian news agency MTI said Friday.

TRAVEL UPDATE

British Concorde Seeks Dallas Route

GRAPEVINE, Texas (AP) — British Airways will inaugurate Dallas London service aboard the supersonic Concorde jet on June 16 pending British government approval, an airline spokesman said.

The airline plans to offer two flights per week, proceeding at below the speed of sound across the United States and above the speed of sound crossing the Atlantic, the spokesman, John Lampi, said.

The cost for a one-way ticket from Washington to London on the Concorde is nearly \$3,000. Mr. Lampi said he expected roughly the same fare to apply to flights from Dallas to London. Concorde travel time from Dallas to London will be seven hours and 25 minutes, he said, whereas travel time aboard a subsonic jet is nine hours and 15 minutes.

A modernized airport has been opened on Praslin, the Seychelles second-largest island.

Unions representing French pilots and flight engineers called a five-day strike at the airline UTA to begin at midnight Friday, spokesman said UTA said it could continue to fly, but would alter schedules.

As Right Crumbles, Barre Is Preparing A Centrist Strategy

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

LYON — Raymond Barre is savoring the presence of his predecessor back in April when it became clear that he would not become the standard-bearer of the right in the French presidential election.

"He who laughs last, laughs best," the portly former prime minister cautioned at the time.

Mr. Barre is laughing, but the rest of the French right is not laughing with him.

As the French rightists attempt to stave off a Socialist landslide in parliamentary elections starting Sunday, Mr. Barre goes around saying a Socialist victory is inevitable, "in the logic of the institutions of the Fifth Republic." The voting concludes on June 12.

And as France's battered Gaullists try to sound as if they are girding for a confrontation with President François Mitterrand and his Socialist juggernaut, Mr. Barre says systematic opposition to the president is foolish.

In the demoralized confusion that prevails on the French right these days, Mr. Barre sometimes seems to be sowing defeatism. But a conversation with him in his comfortable flat in Lyon suggests that this unconformably frank politician aspires to emerge from the ruins of the right at the head of a yet-unfounded centrist movement.

At one level, Mr. Barre is simply gaining revenge on a number of fellow conservatives who, he believes, failed to support him wholeheartedly in his presidential bid. Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader, became the right's standard-bearer, winning 19.9 percent of the popular vote to Mr. Barre's 16.5 percent.

"It is certain," Mr. Barre said, chomping on lumps of sugar between sips of coffee, "that I ran into a number of obstacles, above all in my own camp."

Mr. Chirac went on to lose to Mr. Mitterrand, who gained an impressive 54 percent of the vote on May 8.

This defeat has undermined Mr. Chirac's claim to leadership of the opposition and has evidently en-



Raymond Barre campaigning for Sunday's legislative election, with a puppet made in his own image.

France Goes to the Polls Again

PARIS (UPI) — Raymond Barre, the former prime minister, said Sunday he would lead a centrist movement to oppose the Socialist government of François Mitterrand.

Barre, who lost to Socialist leader François Mitterrand in the presidential election on May 8, said he would lead a centrist movement that would support Mitterrand's government but would not be a part of it.

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CHURCH SERVICES

- CENTER OF COPENHAGEN**
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, English speaking, Sun. 9:00, Rogsgaardsgade 7, (Bus 3,5,7,10), Dr. R.L. Robinson, Min. Tel. (01) 373924.
- DÜSSELDORF**
INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, English, Sat. 10:00, work in 11:00, Children's church and nursery. Meets at the International School, Leuchterberg Kirchweg 2, D-40111 Düsseldorf. English speaking, all denominations welcome. Dr. W.J. DeJoy, Pastor, Tel. (021) 4400157.
- GENEVA**
INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP OF GENEVA, English speaking Sunday service 12:00 noon at Chapelle des Buis, 3 rue Annet, Rev. Greg Froth, P.O. Box 2447, CH-1211 Geneva 2. (022) 32 08 07.
- CHURCH OF THE LIVING SAVIOUR, Geneva**
International Pentecostal church, 20 Ave. Geneva-Florence, enjoy in warm atmosphere of joyful, spiritual worship in English, 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Tel. 447070 or 988380.
- HAMBURG**
INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH OF HAMBURG meets at Ev. Freikirchliche Gemeinde Christuskirche, Summer Str. 18, Hamburg-Altona, Bible Study 1 a.m., 4:30 p.m. and 7 p.m. Tel. (0) 4101-207933.
- HOLLAND**
TRINITY BAPTIST Church, English, 11:00, nursery, warm fellowship. Meets at Blomplein 54 in Wassenaar. Tel. 01731-78024.
- PARIS and SUBURBS**
THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL (Episcopal Anglican), Mon-Fri, 12 noon Holy Eucharist, Sun. 9 & 11 a.m. Holy Eucharist, 23 rue George V, Paris 8, Tel. 47 20 17 92.
- SHANGHAI, CHINA**
First Baptist Church, 55 Rue des Bains-Rois, 802-Helanderstr., English speaking, evangelistic, all denominations, S.S. 9:45, 10:45, 11:45. Other activities. Call Dr. B.C. Thomson, Pastor, 47-15297/47-512962.
- INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST FELLOWSHIP**
meets at 123 Ave. du Maine, Metro Gode, Vespers Service in English every Sunday evening at 6:30.
- STOCKHOLM**
IMMANUEL Church, King'spark & Birger Jarl, Friendly, cheerful fellowship. Sunday service, Swedish & French 10:00. Tel. (08) 151225 & 309303.
- ZÜRICH**
INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH, English speaking, Sundays 11:30 a.m., Schanzengasse 25, Tel. (01) 69 35 25.

South Korea Workers Seek More Rights

By Susan Chira
New York Times Service

SEOUL — A second wave of labor unrest is sweeping South Korea, as workers who exploded in protest last summer now try to expand on the rights they won.

This past week, labor disputes continued at 91 companies across the country. Hyundai Motor Co., the country's largest automaker, was shut down Friday for the fifth day.

While labor issues are heating up again, the current wave of strikes is far less politically explosive than the one last summer. Then, just a month after the authoritarian government had yielded to calls for democratic change, tensions ran high as the nation watched to see how much unrest would be tolerated.

A possibility of military action loomed as several of the strikes turned violent when managers refused to recognize workers' right to form unions.

Now the country has weathered two elections and the government has revamped its labor laws, allowing workers to strike and to organize unions freely and establishing a minimum wage. There are far fewer strikes and most have been peaceful, with a few exceptions.

The government is remaining calm, seeking to its pledge to stay out of labor disputes and refusing management calls to send in the police to break up strikes. Workers are making straightforward economic demands: better wages, better working conditions, a shorter workweek.

Yet economists and labor analysts in South Korea say that the current strikes pose crucial challenges for future labor-management relations, and for the country's export-based economy. They predict that the strike will continue.

"I think for the next two or three

years we will have these disputes until a new equilibrium is reached between management and labor," said a Western union official who advises Korean unions. "It will force labor and management to come to terms with each other. It won't be easy. Nobody likes to give up power; you have to grab power."

For years, all the power was on the management side, as tough labor laws and police force effectively blocked strikes and unions. Al-

though some companies have bowed to the new order and are trying to cooperate with unions, others—notably Hyundai—have not.

Labor disputes have touched many major conglomerates, halting or reducing production at several leading automakers, including Daewoo Motor Co., Kia Motors and Hyundai. Strikes have broken out at shipyards, machine-tool makers and parts suppliers. Even some professionals, such as re-

searchers and bank workers, have joined in.

The Trade and Industry Ministry has counted 860 labor disputes since January, 344 of them at manufacturing companies.

In a revelation that threatened a fresh outbreak of labor strife at other companies in the Hyundai group, two senior executives of the group's flagship company were charged recently with having arranged for gangsters to kidnap a labor organizer last month to discourage him from forming a union.

A bitter strike continues at Hyundai Precision Industry Co., which manufactures tanks and other military equipment. For six days, strikers held the group's chairman and 10 other executives hostage in the company compound, refusing to let them go until they gave in to their demands for higher wages.

On Wednesday, however, they released the chairman, Chung Mong Ku, after the company asked the police to intervene because Mr. Chung was suffering from hypertension and a heart ailment.

Labor experts and organizers say Hyundai, like other major conglomerates, has been trying to encourage pro-management unions.

For the most part, however, both managers and workers appear to have learned something from the searing experiences of last summer, said Park Young Ki, director of the Sogang University Institute for Labor Management.

Most strikes have been settled relatively quickly. Companies have been willing to negotiate, and union leaders have been attending training sessions sponsored by, among others, Sogang and the AFL-CIO, the largest U.S. labor organization. They have been studying negotiating techniques like ways to analyze a company's balance sheet to come up with reasonable wage requests.

Aspirin... U.S. Warning... Star Finnair... (Advertisement containing various text and graphics, including a portrait of a woman at the bottom right)

Handwritten text: 100% КОПИЕ

BRIEFS

Minority Coalition... The Danish Conservative Party...

Tagua's Meeting... of Nikita Khrushchev and the Cuban...

Sold Bhopal Relief... \$1 million in interest relief...

Partition Plan... A proposal is made...

1 Near Johannes... A 15-hour flight...

Quoted from Som... The United States...

st Killing in Beja... 200 students from Beja...

Shift Refugee Pol... 10,000 refugees...

FL UPDATE... The U.S. State Dept...

Heart-Aspirin Link Gets U.S. Warning

Los Angeles Times Service... LOS ANGELES — The commissioner and two other officials...



JACKSON MEETS THE GANGS — The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, left, listening to a former gang member...

AMERICAN TOPICS

Wild-Eyed Radicals? Not U.S. Bureaucrats... Most mid-level and upper-level executives in the federal government...

Bowing to Pressure, Assembly Gives Brazilian President a 5-Year Term

By Alan Riding... RIO DE JANEIRO — Bowing to strong pressure from the government and the armed forces...

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By Fox Butterfield... NEW YORK — In an unusual collaboration, Henry A. Kissinger and Cyrus R. Vance...

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A Militia in Beirut Is Being Disbanded

By Ihsan A. Hijazi
New York Times Service
BEIRUT — The leader of the largest Muslim Shiite militia in Lebanon said Friday that he was dissolving the paramilitary group in all of Lebanon with the exception of the southern part of the country.

SURVEY: Backing for Israel

(Continued from Page 1)
The response appropriate or too lenient.
A New York Times-CBS News Poll of 1,382 Americans conducted on May 9-12, found that 34 percent of those surveyed felt Israel was acting too harshly, 10 percent thought it was too lenient, 22 percent thought its actions were about right, and 34 percent had no opinion.

ri's announcement, which is apparently designed to bring pressure on the fundamentalists to disband their own armed brigades.
Mr. Berri, who is also minister of justice in the Lebanese government, conceded that Amal has been defeated in the fighting with Hezbollah.
Hezbollah had routed its rivals in all but one of seven quarters of the suburbs.
Syrian troops are now in control of all Moslem sectors in Lebanon except South Lebanon, which borders Israel.
Amal was founded 14 years ago by a Lebanese-Iranian cleric, Imam Musa Sadr, who vanished mysteriously after a visit to Libya in 1978. It was conceived as a political grouping to deal with grievances of the one million Shiites in Lebanon who look upon themselves as underprivileged.

REAGAN: Britons Hear Praise for Gorbachev and Forecast of a New Era

(Continued from Page 1)
official accountability, limitations on length of service in office, an independent judiciary, revisions of the criminal law and lowering taxes on cooperatives.
"Those of us familiar with the postwar era, all of this is cause for shaking the head in wonder," Mr. Reagan said. "Imagine the president of the United States and the general secretary of the Soviet Union talking together in Red Square walking about a growing personal friendship and meeting, together, average citizens, realizing how much our people have in common."
Despite this glowing appraisal, Mr. Reagan sounded several cautionary notes.
He said the West must remain militarily strong and be unafraid to engage in realism and public candor, which he called the best way to avoid war or conflict. He said that if free nations "question their own faith in freedom" and fail to speak out against human rights abuses, "they cease telling the truth to themselves."



President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain in London, after each had assessed the summit meetings.

CLUB: A Black Woman in the House of Commons

(Continued from Page 1)
sharp as Daumier sketching French legislators all preening and bumptious.
"It's like being in some huge boys' school," she said.
"They have a very schoolboy sense of humor, very noisy like schoolboys," she continued and, indeed, a few chorluses were waxing ho-hum as evening approached.
"Very competitive like schoolboys and quite off-putting at first," she said, her north London accent

firm as she added, "But one gets beyond it."
Actually, Ms. Abbott seems to crave the underdog role, having shocked her Labor Party last year with a successful insurgent challenge to the 74-year-old white male incumbent who had long represented her home neighborhood of North Hackney, a vivid London constituency of 92,000 crowded with poor Caribbean, Hasidic Jews, Greeks and Turks.
Ms. Abbott and three other non-whites were elected last June.

with the Japanese prime minister, Noboru Takeshita, at the residence of the U.S. ambassador.
Posing for photographers with Mr. Takeshita, Mr. Reagan answered questions from reporters and once more reiterated his support for Mr. Gorbachev's goals.
Thatcher to Visit France
Mrs. Thatcher will pay a one-day visit to France on June 10 for talks with President Francois Mitterrand, The Associated Press quoted

ber Reagan office as saying Friday.
Reagan Returns to U.S.
Mr. Reagan returned to the United States on Friday to a red carpet welcome and a 21-gun salute at Andrews Air Force Base, Reuters reported from Washington. He said he had spent his days in Moscow trading Russian proverbs with Mr. Gorbachev, but he and his wife, Nancy, preferred the old American saying: "There's no place like home."

PRISON: Languishing in a Desert

(Continued from Page 1)
though Israeli television, which has a government board of directors, was allowed in for an afternoon several weeks ago.
Most prisoners said they had been arrested in the middle of the night. Soldiers surrounded their houses, they said, pulled them from their beds and brought them to the camp handcuffed and blindfolded.
The most expansive explanation most of them get, if they are told anything, is something like, "We have evidence that you were active in the Palestine Liberation Organization."

SAKHAROV: The Center Stage

(Continued from Page 1)
enforced without benefit of trial or sentence.
"My freedom for now, for the time being, is not limited by anything."
It was even more remarkable to see his wife, Yelena G. Bonner — named in Brezhnev-era gossip as the baroness who led a great scientist politically astray — jumping up to microphones to administer a general tongue-lashing.
The immediate cause of her ire was a question from a reporter as to whether Mr. Sakharov had agreed to some sort of self-censorship in return for his access to official facilities.
"That is a base question," she said. "You are trying to suggest Sakharov has compromised. He has not. He remains what he always was."

of two of these national questions, he sent a letter to Mr. Gorbachev that led to an audience with him.
He said that in that meeting, in March, he called for the return of the disputed Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region, now part of the Azerbaijan Republic, to the republic of Armenia.
The emotional pull of that issue brought hundreds of thousands of Armenians to the streets of their capital, Yerevan, in February, and prompted a massacre of Armenians in the Azerbaijani city of Sumgait.
Mr. Sakharov said he also appealed to Mr. Gorbachev to grant all Crimean Tatars, who were deported to central Asia on Stalin's orders during World War II, the right to return to their homeland on the Black Sea.
He went out of his way at the news conference to speak out for the rights of a third group — at least one million Eastern-rite Catholics in the Ukraine who practice their faith in secret, since their church was forcibly disbanded by Stalin in 1946.
The Ukrainian Catholic Church's slogan is "archaic" and the Russian Orthodox Church should take the lead in calling for its legalization, he said. His remarks came on the eve of the celebration of the millennium of Christianity in the country.
Mr. Sakharov gave equal time to supporting the programs of Mr. Gorbachev, whom he said he viewed as "a great statesman."

Mr. Sakharov said that a dissident biologist, Sergei Kovalyov, was denied the job he had been promised at a research institute 24 hours after criticizing Soviet rights abuses at the meeting with President Reagan. United Press International reported from Moscow.
[Mr. Sakharov said the action was a challenge to the United States and President Reagan. Mr. Kovalyov was one of 49 dissidents invited by the president to attend a luncheon at the U.S. ambassador's residence in Moscow on Monday. Mr. Kovalyov, who is unemployed, was informed 24 hours later that the job he had been given at the Institute of Problems of Technical Transfers was no longer available, Mr. Sakharov said.]

JAPAN: Fashioning a New Identity as a World Power

(Continued from Page 1)
tion average of 0.35 percent of annual gross national product. Japan currently lags behind the average at 0.29 percent.
As in other areas, officials in Tokyo see their increased generosity compensating for expected declines in U.S. aid as Washington wrestles with its budget deficit.
"The U.S. and Europe have come to a peak," one official said. "Realistically, it is only Japan

which can reasonably be expected to expand its overseas development aid."
For the first time, Japan will send a member of its cabinet, Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno, to Israel. Ministry officials portray Mr. Uno's planned trip this month to Israel and three Arab nations as evidence of Japan's desire to become more active in world diplomacy. Government officials said Japan is also considering diplomati-

efforts in areas where it has no major economic interests, such as Namibia and Cambodia.
Japan last year made a small financial contribution to allied military operations in the Gulf, and Tokyo continues to increase modestly its financial contributions to UN peacekeeping efforts. The government also has steadily raised its domestic military spending, financial support for U.S. troops in Japan and cooperation and technol-

ogy-sharing with the U.S. military.
With its thriving economy boosted by the doubling of the yen in the past three years, Japan has become an economic giant, attacked for its success and beseeched by all sides to share its wealth. Japan's contribution to the Gulf effort, for example, came after members of the U.S. Congress asked why American troops should risk their lives to protect oil that is vital to the Japanese economy.
However, officials in Tokyo said that Japan is responding to its own historical evolution.

All With AIDS Virus Almost Certain to Die, Study in U.S. Confirms

By Michael Specter
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The AIDS virus will almost certainly kill everyone it infects unless effective drugs are developed to treat it, federal researchers have predicted for the first time.
Scientists have long suspected that the virus will prove uniformly fatal. But because symptoms often take years to emerge, there has been no way to be certain.
After studying a group of homosexual men from San Francisco for the past decade, however, researchers have produced a statistical model that predicts 99 percent of those infected will eventually develop acquired immune deficiency syndrome "if they do not die from other causes."

The Public Health Service estimates that up to 1.5 million Americans have the AIDS virus. Many of them do not know they are infected. And federal officials now believe the infected people all could eventually become ill if no effective treatment is developed.
AZT, the only drug approved for use against AIDS, has prolonged the lives of some AIDS patients by preventing the virus from multiplying, but it is not yet known whether the drug will help keep infected people from developing AIDS.
The report uses data from a sample of men who enrolled at San Francisco City Clinic between 1978 and 1980 for studies of hepatitis B. Although AIDS was unknown when the study of 6,709 homosexual and bisexual men began, samples of their frozen blood have given the clearest picture to date of the natural course of the disease.
The researchers randomly selected 84 of the men for follow-up studies and were able to pinpoint to within one year when the men became infected with the human immunodeficiency virus, the AIDS virus.

In many infectious diseases such as polio, only a fraction of those infected eventually become sick. In the initial stages of the AIDS epidemic, health officials thought the pattern would hold true for the AIDS virus. Many scientists had hoped that infected people who did not develop AIDS within a few years might never do so.
But the results of the San Francisco study, published in Science magazine, indicate that the average incubation period in homosexual men is 7.5 years — a figure similar to that found among infected transfusion recipients — and that chances of becoming ill increase significantly over time. Studies have shown that the incubation period can be as long as 15 years.

Dr. Harold W. Jaffe, chief of AIDS epidemiology at the Centers for Disease Control, said that clear implications of the study will go way up in the coming years no matter what happens.
About 62,000 cases of AIDS had been reported to the Centers by the middle of May. According to the most recent Public Health Service estimates, that figure will grow nearly five times to 300,000 by the end of 1992.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED (Continued from Back Page)
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Soviets Continue Afghan Withdrawal Despite Complaint

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service
UNITED NATIONS, New York — The Soviet Union has removed 10,000 soldiers from Afghanistan since it began its withdrawal May 15 and shows no sign of slowing the pace despite its threats to do so, according to UN officials monitoring the pullout.
At his summit talks with President Ronald Reagan this past week, the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, accused Pakistan of violating the terms of the accord under which Moscow agreed to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan. Soviet officials said they might allow the withdrawal in relation to these violations of the pact, which was reached in Geneva in April.
The Soviet Union and the Afghan government of Major General Najib have accused Pakistan of allowing guerrillas fighting the Kabul government to cross into Afghanistan with their military supplies. They also said Pakistan allowed the guerrillas to keep training camps on its territory.
Under the Geneva accord, Pakistan and the United States, which have been supplying the guerrillas with weapons, agreed to halt military aid as of May 15, provided that the Soviet Union also ceased sending weapons to Kabul.
Undersecretary General Diego Cordovez, the UN mediator for the

At Zaire University, a Required Course in Survival

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

KINSHASA, Zaire — Malaika, a 23-year-old law student at the University of Kinshasa, often has only enough money to eat just one meal a day. Indeed, professors at the university complain that it is hard to teach when many students faint during class because of hunger.

Nor does Malaika have money to buy textbooks, which have become a rare sight among the 8,000 students on campus. The university library has had no acquisition budget since 1971, so Malaika borrows books from a professor or takes a one-hour bus trip to use libraries at government ministries.
For student and professor alike, university life in Zaire has become a struggle for survival. Basics that students in other parts of the world take for granted — hot meals, a bed to sleep on, chemicals for research experiments — are often lacking.
"The biggest problem is finding enough to eat," said Malaika, who is in her fourth year of studies, a year away from her degree. "Some students have parents who can help out a lot, but others don't, and those students have to do a lot of acrobatics to get by."

The university used to serve three meals a day to students, but the meals have been phased out because of Zaire's economic crisis. Garbage and weeds cover much of the campus and many classroom windows are broken.
Belgian officials founded the university in 1954 after being criticized for doing too little to educate the Congolese. But in 1971, after student protests, President Mobutu Sese Seko ordered that the university, which was then affiliated with the Catholic University of Louvain in Belgium, be incorporated into Zaire's national system.
"It was the best university in all of Africa 20 years ago," said an international consultant who recently completed a study of Zaire's universities. "Today, it is really in a deplorable situation. The universities in black Africa have deteriorated across the continent, but Zaire's seem to have suffered far worse."



Students outside the law school at the University of Kinshasa. Weeds have overgrown the grounds of the badly neglected campus.

Zairian professors are among the lowest paid in Africa, and as a result "publish or perish" has taken on another different meaning.
Phoha Mvika, chairman of the philosophy department, said, "It is important for us to write books because we need the money to help feed our families."

Professors go to extraordinary lengths to supplement their income because their pay ranges from \$15 a week for lecturers to \$85 a week for senior professors. Chemistry professors make perfume in their laboratories to sell to local shops. On a recent day, several physics professors divided up a truckload of canned sardines to sell to storeowners, street vendors and friends.

The National University of Kinshasa is considered the wealthiest and most prestigious university in Zaire. At the University of Kinshasa, students drag chairs from class to class because of a shortage of seats. There are so few working toilets in dormitories at the University of Lubumbashi that most students use the outdoors as their outdoor.
"The students don't complain much," Malaika said. "They figure why protest? We'll suffer for five years, then we'll get our degree and find a job. Then we'll be in heaven."

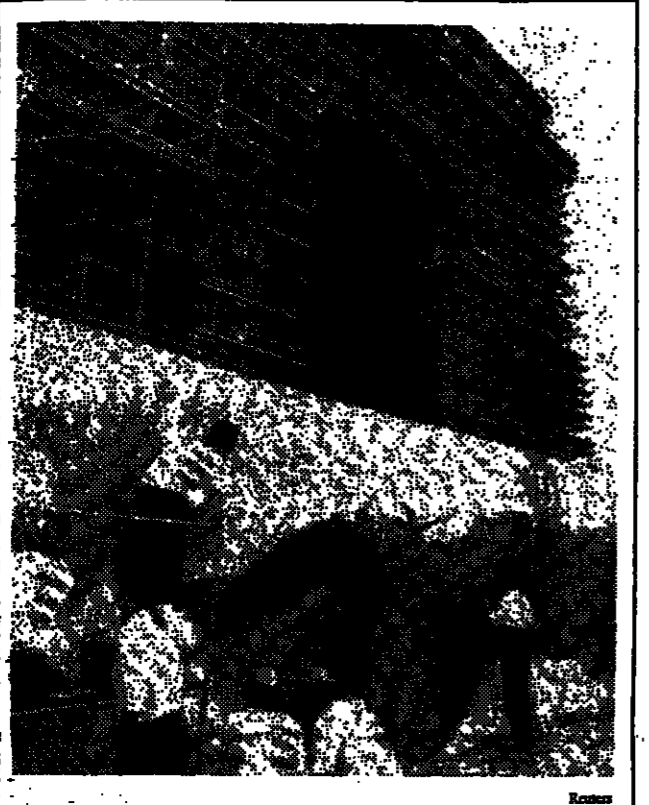
There is another reason why students do not protest much: fear. When students at the Institute for Building and Public Works turned

their backs to protest President Mobutu when he was passing in a motorcade, he ordered their school closed. It stayed shut four years.
Students and professors say it is no coincidence that the president of the University of Kinshasa, Bingu Mandokolo Mpeya, was once an official in Zaire's security police. The Mobutu regime has long been ambivalent toward the university.
"The government very much wants to have well-trained people," said Luc Gillon, a Belgian physicist who was the university's president from 1954 to 1971. "On the other hand, the government is always afraid of clashes with the students."
In its early years, the university received strong support from the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation and the U.S. Agency for International Development. But soon after the school was nationalized and Zaire fell into an economic crisis, the school, notwithstanding foreign aid, began to be starved for financing.
"The university system has deteriorated tremendously," said Nzingola-Mvika, a Zairian who teaches at Howard University in Washington. "Most of my former colleagues tell me that they are incapable of doing research there. They don't have the facilities."

Mr. Bingu said one of his main goals was to emphasize research. "We are searching for research partners," he said, "because we already have a heavy financial load."
Professors and diplomats say the school has suffered from budget mismanagement, repressiveness that discourages free expression, and favoritism toward professors and students from President Mobutu's home region.
"The World Bank has angered Zairian officials by suggesting that Zaire spend less money on its universities and more on primary and secondary education which, in the bank's view, do not prepare students for university."
More than 80 percent of the students who begin university fail and

Djilas Gives First Speech In 34 Years

MARIBOR, Yugoslavia — In his first public talk in 34 years, Milovan Djilas, once a major leader of Yugoslavia, said the country has to choose between democracy or disintegration.
Hundreds of students applauded the best-known Yugoslav dissident on Thursday at his first lecture since 1954, when he was purged.
Mr. Djilas, 76, who was once Tito's closest deputy, was invited to Maribor by students in the republic of Slovenia.
"This is my first public speech in 34 years," Mr. Djilas said emotionally as he began to shout to a shoulder in a small and shabby hall at the Maribor University student dormitory.
"I feel as though I've come from a deadened world into one that is alive and awakening," he said, drawing heavy applause.



MONUMENTAL ART — With the Arc de Triomphe's facade splintered by scaffolding, Paris sightseers will be confronted instead with a gaudy red, white and blue design on the protective fence around the landmark. Restoration of the Arc is being carried out through a \$1.8-million appeal to the public.

Raj Kapoor, 64, Indian Actor and Director, Dies

By Sanjoy Hazarika
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Raj Kapoor, 64, India's most successful and dynamic film personality, has died of complications from an asthma attack last month. The actor and director won a vast following here and abroad with his skillful portrayals of simple folk.
Hundreds of sobbing fans surrounded the hospital where he died Thursday. The police had to keep them from sweeping into the building.
Mr. Kapoor was best known for roles patterned on Charlie Chaplin's lovable but sad tramp, a little man seeking justice in an unjust world. It was a role he played in movies that he produced and directed in the 1950s and 60s as the Indian movie industry grew into one of the world's largest.
Mr. Kapoor's screen character

drew a tremendous response from Indian audiences and fans abroad, especially in the Soviet Union and the Middle East, where Indian films are popular.
An Indian film critic who visited the Soviet Union in 1985 said the Russians had "three Indian heroes: Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi and Raj Kapoor, although not necessarily in that order — probably the reverse."

In his early films, Mr. Kapoor was often a village bumpkin or a poor young man who went to the city in search of fortune, survived a series of bad knocks that made him a little less optimistic about life, falling occasionally into bad company but being saved by the love of an attractive woman, occasionally an heiress. In one such movie, "Awaraz," the movie's moral was that society and environment play a greater role in shaping an individ-

ual's life than heredity does. The songs from that film are still popular.
■ Other deaths:
Horace A. Hamblett, 85, a former governor of Maine who also served as U.S. ambassador to Pakistan and president of Bucknell University, Thursday in Portland, Maine, of a heart attack.
Ernst Ruska, 81, the West German professor who shared the 1986 Nobel Prize in physics for developing the electron microscope, May 27 in West Berlin.
Peter Huskus, 77, a psychic detective who helped law officers search for clues in several infamous cases, including the Manson family murders and Boston Strangler case, Wednesday in Los Angeles of a heart attack.
Joseph W. Bostic, 79, a newsmen and sports announcer who was the

first black radio announcer at station WCBM in Baltimore and the first black boxing announcer at Madison Square Garden, Sunday in New York.
Russell DeYoung, 79, the former chairman of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. who played an important role in developing the studded snow tire, Tuesday of heart failure in Naples, Florida.
Brian Roberts, 81, a former editor of The Sunday Telegraph of London from 1966 to 1976 who was tried, and acquitted, under the Official Secrets Act for publishing a confidential diplomatic report on the Nigerian civil war, on Thursday.
Kenji Fukunaga, 77, a veteran politician of the governing Liberal Democratic Party and former speaker of Japan's lower house, Tuesday of respiratory failure in Omiya, Japan.

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Don't Subsidize Argentina

President Raúl Alfonsín of Argentina is a courageous politician leading his country through a tough time, and he deserves help. But Argentina does not deserve a subsidy.

No Platform to Stand On

Vice President George Bush, trailing far behind in May polls, and Governor Michael Dukakis of Massachusetts, still a little-known quantity to many voters, seem to have reached an implicit accord.

Other Comment

Consigned to the Ash Heap In four historic days in Moscow this week, President Reagan had his "evil empire" remark thrown back into his face dozens of times.

It Was a Summit of Pragmatism

MOSCOW — Strolling beside Ronald Reagan in Red Square on Tuesday, Mikhail Gorbachev stopped before a Russian senior citizen to ask: "How do you think the visit of the president is going?"

Gorbachev seeks to banish his nation's giant inferiority complex. He used the Reagan visit to help reach that goal.

Tired of Perestroika? Try Peredishka

BALTIMORE — With the summit meeting out of the way, we are now free to concentrate on the truly historic event scheduled this month in Moscow — the 19th All Union Party Conference, set to begin June 28.

'Dukanomics': Getting America's House in Order

WASHINGTON — My impression after a lengthy interview with Governor Michael Dukakis is that if he wins the election in November, attention to international economic issues, and an effort to pursue collaboration with other nations, will get a higher priority than ever.

Save the Working Children

GENEVA — By the age of 8 they are making bricks in Colombia or diving for fish in the Philippines or tanning leather in Egypt. The number of child workers is enormous; experts say that at least 100 million boys and girls around the world are working, perhaps twice that many.



Reagan's Was a Dangerous Performance

NEW YORK — It was a strange performance President Reagan put on in Moscow, and a sadly flawed one. There were times when he seemed to be doing everything right.

Words Dukakis May Have to Eat

MICHAEL Dukakis said recently that, as president, he would recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. He apparently left the reassurances that what he said was really a friend of Israel.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

- 1888: German Crisis BERLIN — A semi-official communication in the "Cologne Gazette" yesterday [June 2] announced the occurrence of a new ministerial crisis... 1913: Morgan's Legacy NEW YORK — The valuable collection of works of art, pictures, books and antiques of the late Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan will be exempted from the state inheritance tax...

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982 KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen

Handwritten signature: Joly, Joly, Joly

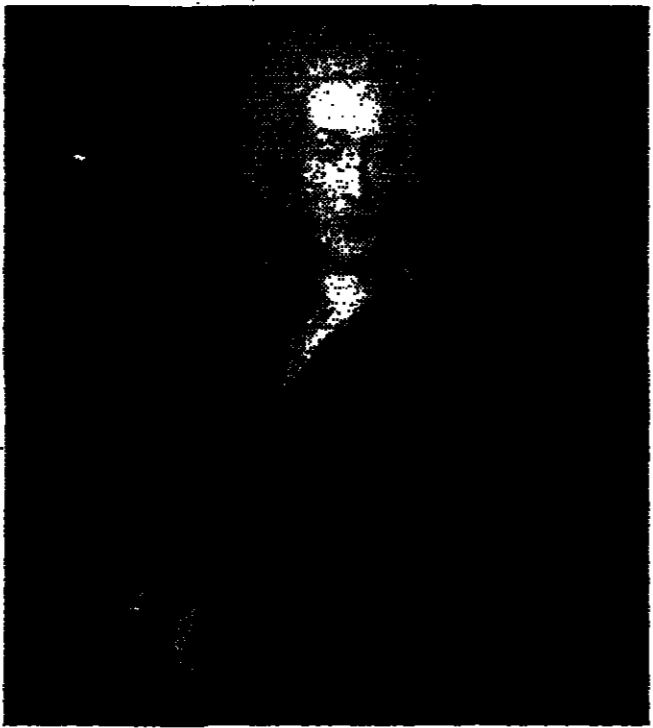
Curious Campa... Advertisement for a product or service, featuring a large illustration of a person's face.

ARTS / LEISURE

The Curious Case of the Polo Auction

PARIS — The sale of the Roberto Polo collection conducted this week by Jacques Tajan at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées — "Drouot Montaigne," as it is referred to on such occasions — is one of those rare art market happenings that neither have a precedent nor set one.

Everything is odd about the event: the personality of the collector with an oversized ego reflected in



Portrait of painter, attributed to Nicolas Lancret, failed to sell.

SOUREN MELIKIAN

the preface to the catalogue, the way in which he set about forming the collection and, not least, the legal battle that developed around the matter at the 11th hour.

Polo, born in Cuba, educated in the United States — he is now a U.S. citizen — has been described as a man keen to cut deals. When buying important gems, for example, he bought from top professionals, including such exclusive aristocrats as Ralph Esmerian of New York. He sold many of his acquisitions this year through Sotheby's in St. Moritz and New York, and did very well, according to trade experts. When looking around for an artistic field in which to invest, Polo decided against Impressionism — too expensive — and settled for the 18th-century French paintings, which he considered, rightly, to be undervalued.

Again he turned to the top man. This was Daniel Wildenstein, third in a family of brilliant dealers. The company, which now operates out of New York and London, probably had the world's largest holdings in Old Masters when Polo started buying. It certainly chose whom to sell to. Old-timers still marvel at the powers of persuasion of the youthful Polo that enabled him to induce the shrewd, unsentimental Wildenstein to part with some of the most stunning specimens of 18th-century painting still in a private collection.

Out of the 21 that could be seen at the three-day viewing, only two were acquired from another dealer, Maurice Segura of Paris. While extremely good, Jean-Marc Natanson's portrait of a marquise done in 1740 and of her mother, the Parisian society figure Madame Goffin, come nowhere near the six or seven top Old Masters sold to Polo by Wildenstein.

As one first caught sight of the carving organic stage with the 21 paintings hung in semi-circular arrangement, each on its separate panel, the effect was breathtaking. The rhythm created by the alternation of large vertical formats and smaller pictures, and the individual lighting on each one from spotlights perfectly adjusted, made it the most accomplished hanging devised by an auctioneer that I call Maurice Segura for this goes to one of the experts, Guy Herdissant, who frequently collaborates with the Ader Picard Tajan auctioneering group. Thanks to half a dozen pictures, it projected a view of 18th-century painting that is very different from the convention-

ture has accordingly been described as Lancret's only self-portrait. The problem is that it evokes a supreme dignity, a mixture of aloof intelligence and contented acceptance, that are unlike anything else accustomed to in Lancret's pageant of flippant courtiers.

The bust, which rises three-quarters from the lower frame, has a monumentality that puts it miles away from standard Lancret work. A great specialist of Largillière, Georges de Laistre, is known to have felt it must be by this great master of the Louis XIV and early Louis XV period. On the other hand, Georges Wildenstein published it as a Lancret in his 1924 monograph on the master, six years before he was able to buy it at a Drouot sale. The dealer loved it so much that he kept it all his life in his office, facing his desk, perhaps to remind him of the difficulty of attributions — through that flicker of veiled Louis XV irony flashed by the sitter at the world at large and at his own mirror reflection in particular. Whoever did it, this is one of the masterpieces of 18th-century portrait painting.

There were also more conventionally desirable works. "Le Chien Barbet," painted by Chardin in 1730, was one of the few important large-size Chardins still in private hands. Fragonard's "La Sultane à la perle" could be seen in the major Paris retrospective earlier this year as could his oval composition "L'honneur fécondité." François-Victor's "La leçon de dessin" was, for years, considered a Fragonard despite the signature of the artist who dated it "10 III 1774" — presumably because it is so good and also because Gabriel de Saint-Aubin states in a note scribbled in an exhibition catalogue that the picture was "begun by Fragonard."

Gathered in a single sale, such a collection had the potential to propel top 18th-century painting from France to the high level it once enjoyed. Unfortunately for Jacques Tajan, who had negotiated the sale with Polo and was conducting it on Monday night, news of the financial storm in which the owner was

revealed with two still lifes of this caliber.

So does the mostly tame and amiable Elisabeth-Louise Vigée-Lebrun with one of her two portraits. Between the formal, if supremely well painted, likeness of Marie Antoinette, probably done in 1783, and the portrait of Princess Youssouppoff, dated 1797, there is the distance that separates academic excellence from great art when a court artist breaks the boundaries of pure style by catching the introspective mood of a sitter beyond the formal smile.

But the greatest sensation of all was the unsigned portrait of a painter standing, palette and brushes in hand, turning his head to look at the viewer. The man can be identified as Nicolas Lancret (1690-1743), thanks to a closely resembling engraving in a book printed in Paris in 1762. The pic-

ture has accordingly been described as Lancret's only self-portrait. The problem is that it evokes a supreme dignity, a mixture of aloof intelligence and contented acceptance, that are unlike anything else accustomed to in Lancret's pageant of flippant courtiers.

What had started out as "the Polo sale" looked more and more like "the Polo affair." In a way, it made it easier for Tajan. The developments meant that the high reserves to which the auctioneer must have agreed, if one is to go by the printed estimates, would be substantially lowered. "This is going to remind me of the difficulty of attributions," the expert Eric Turquin said before the auction, sounding more like a wishful thinker than a convinced man. If it did, it also deterred some potential buyers, particularly institutions in Japan and the United States contacted by Turquin.

The auction went considerably better than might have been expected in the circumstances. High prices were paid for some pictures while others were more disappointing. The two still lifes by Vallayer-Coster sold for 3,633,900 francs (about \$625,000) for the seashell still life and 2,754,180 francs for the other. Vigée-Lebrun's "Marie Antoinette" went for 3,743,965 francs and "Princess Youssouppoff" for 5,503,305. The Chardin set a record for the artist at 12,101,205 million francs. Fragonard's "L'honneur fécondité" went up to 8,802,255 francs and "La Sultane à la perle" to 7,152,780 francs. The admirable portrait of a painter — by Lancret? — remained unsold at 4.2 million francs. The sale totalled 101,224,637 francs, of which about 11 percent stands for the four pictures that found no buyer above the reserve.

As far as that sale goes, it was almost happy end, if an inconclusive one, to a Balzacian story.

embroidered broke out the week before. The Wall Street Journal published an article saying that a warrant for his arrest had been issued in Geneva and that a New York court had issued a temporary restraining order barring him from disposing of assets. One affidavit said that his Paris apartment had been seized by the French authorities. Although in the pictures, which were in the auctioneer's care, were not concerned, rumors that the sale would be canceled began to circulate.

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Still life of sea plants and shells by Anne Vallayer-Coster went for 3,633,900 francs (about \$625,000)

Robert Shaw's Finale With the Atlanta Symphony

By David Stevens

PARIS — The Atlanta Symphony Orchestra and Chorus is making its first European tour, a whirlwind affair of six concerts in many days and places. It is also the grand finale of Robert Shaw's 21 seasons as music director of the Atlanta. The final tour concert Saturday at Royal Festival Hall in London will be Shaw's last before he moves on to emeritus status, although surely not to inactivity.

Now that Shaw, at 71, is officially retiring, it is worth a quick review of his extraordinary career, rooted in one of the great seedbeds of explicitly American musicmaking — the college glue club.

Shaw was at Pomona College in California in the 1930s when he impressed the band leader Fred Waring with his gleeful club conducting. He moved to New York to organize the Fred Waring U.S. Club, which can remember as a staple of stone age U.S. television. Soon he came to the attention of Arturo Toscanini and took over choral duties for the maestro's NBC Symphony Orchestra.

He founded and directed two outstanding choruses, the Collegiate Choral, an ensemble of more than 100 amateurs, and the Robert Shaw Chorus, a smaller professional group. Even when conducting more or less transient groups, Shaw could be counted on to pro-

duce choruses that could throw up solid walls of homogeneous sound, yet with the unity and delicacy of a Baroque chamber group.

In the '50s, Shaw moved seriously into the orchestral world, first with the San Diego Symphony, then as associate conductor of the George Szell of the Cleveland Orchestra, where of course he organized the chorus. After a decade in Cleveland, he took over the Atlanta Symphony in 1967, and three years later organized the orchestra's chorus — more than 200 voices, volunteers from the Atlanta region.

So, this may be the shortest European tour ever made by an American orchestra, but it is doubtless, as claimed, the biggest in terms of

personnel — 300 or so musicians — and impedimenta.

If Shaw is a choral director who early on, satisfied the likes of Toscanini and Szell, he also is a conductor who had plenty of time and opportunity to learn from them. It is no surprise to find that he is a no-nonsense performer on the podium, with a clear beat and a straightforward approach to the music.

The program Thursday at the Théâtre Musical de Paris-Châtelet, as in London Saturday, consisted of Stravinsky's "Symphony of Psalms" and Beethoven's Symphony No. 9 — two monuments of the orchestral-choral repertory. In the Stravinsky, Shaw drew from his

large forces playing and singing that had chamber-music transparency without being small in scale, and which communicated a sense of repose.

During the first three movements of the Beethoven, Shaw moved right down the middle of the road and no dallying. These movements were the only ones in the concert that the orchestra had alone, and it gave a solid account of itself. If the overall sound seemed undernourished at times, there was some fine individual playing and impressive corporate enthusiasm.

But it was when the chorus was unleashed in the final movement that this performance of the Ninth

moved onto a different plane. The imposing volume of sound one expected. The clarity of the words was remarkable coming from more than 200 voices; at times the articulation seemed even overdone — such as breaking the word *Militem* so it sounded like two words, *Milite* (pause) *m*. The attacks and releases and dynamic changes were stunning — not even the Bayreuth Festival chorus or Vienna's Singverein can top this kind of hair-raising unanimity.

The excellent solo quartet — Benita Valente, Janice Taylor, Robert Tear and Benjamin Lutton — was beautifully well matched. The Paris audience responded with prolonged enthusiasm.

DOONESBURY



Campaign Books — 8 to Go

By Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IT MIGHT appear that, with the dramatic narrowing of the field of presidential candidates, there would be fewer books one had to read to learn about the next chief executive of the United States.

Yet while the total number of declared and viable aspirants to the presidency has now been reduced from 13 to 3 (Vice President George Bush, Governor Michael S. Dukakis, and Jesse Jackson) the number of books about those candidates has dropped by only 5, from 13 to 8.

Although there may be other compelling reasons to read them, you can eliminate from a crum course on the upcoming election the two Bob Dole books — "The Dole: Unlimited Partners," by Bob and Elizabeth Dole, with Richard Norton Smith, and "Bob Dole: American Political Phoenix," by Stanley G. Hilton — and the two biographies of Pat Robertson — "Pat Robertson: The Authorized Biography" by John B. Donovan and "Pat Robertson: A Personal, Political and Religious Portrait," by David Edwin Harrell Jr.

That still leaves:

- One book on Bush — "Looking Forward: An Autobiography," by George Bush, with Victor Gold.
- Three books on Dukakis — "Creating the Future: The Massachusetts Comeback and Its Promise for America," by Michael S. Dukakis and Rosabeth Moss Kanter; "Dukakis: An American Odyssey," by Charles Kenney and Robert L. Turner, and "Dukakis and the Reform Impulse," by Richard Gaines and Michael Segal.
- Four books on Jackson —

agreed. "When I first came to Doubleday, around 1930, it was a Republican house, as I imagine most big publishing houses were, at least on the top level," he said.

"At that time, the object was to keep Roosevelt from becoming president, so we published a negative campaign biography, called 'Country Squire in the White House,' by John F. Flynn.

"We did very well with it, though as it turned out, it was probably the best thing that happened to F.D.R., because F.D.R., being the clever politician that he was, found a way to turn its appearance on the best-seller list to his advantage.

"Much later, in the late 1940s, we did a campaign autobiography by Thomas E. Dewey called 'Journey to the Far Pacific' — the title was suggested by Lowell Thomas — which was taken by the Book-of-the-Month Club and sold around 60,000 to 65,000 copies in its trade edition, though obviously it didn't get him elected.

"Emboldened by success, we became the house for that kind of thing, and published one lousy campaign book after another. We even published one of Harold Stassen. But finally you have to learn the tough lesson that very few people make money on election books. And I can't offend that kind of book that ever elected somebody."

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NYSE Most Actives table with columns for stock symbols, volume, high, low, and last price.

Market Sales table showing volume and value for various market categories.

NYSE Index table showing high, low, close, and change for various market indices.

Friday's NYSE Closing logo with the text 'Via The Associated Press'.

AMEX Diary table listing stock symbols, previous and current prices, and changes.

NASDAQ Index table showing composite, industrial, and financial indices.

AMEX Most Actives table listing top trading stocks on the AMEX.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table showing closing and change for various bond categories.

NYSE Diary table showing advanced, declined, and unchanged stock counts.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table showing buy and sell orders for various stocks.

Dow Jones Averages table showing open, high, low, and close for the Dow Jones Industrial Average.

Standard & Poor's Index table showing closing and change for various S&P indices.

NASDAQ Diary table listing stock symbols, previous and current prices, and changes.

AMEX Stock Index table showing closing and change for the AMEX stock index.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Large table of stock prices under the heading '12 Month High Low Stock'.

Dow Rises to Set Weekly Record

United Press International NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rose moderately Friday, helping the Dow Jones industrial average post a 114.86-point advance for the week, a record point gain. The Dow average of 30 stocks, which fell 11.56 points Thursday, rose 18.35 to close at 2,071.30. The average had gained 75 points on Tuesday and 33 points on Wednesday. The Dow's advance during the four-day week broke the previous weekly record of 108.26 points, set during the week ended Dec. 18, 1967. Advancing issues topped decliners by nearly a 2-1 margin. Volume fell to 189.6 million shares from 193.54 million on Thursday. "This week has been a perfect example of how money can burn a hole in one's pocket," said Harry Miller, portfolio analyst with Johnson, Lane, Space, Smith & Co. in Atlanta. "As much as I would like to believe in the upside we have witnessed this week, I'm more sensitive to the fact that we are entering June and likewise the end of the quarter," Mr. Miller said. "With the abundance of cash available, decisions have had to be made early in the month so that portfolios can be properly positioned by the end of the quarter." Mr. Miller said the market appeared likely to continue its rise, but the economic fundamentals that caused a decline over the past few months have not undergone a significant change. "It's nice to know we can have activity out there and that there are some underlying values," Mr. Miller said. "But the recent uncertainty and lack of conviction has not been dissipated by this week's action." Broad-market indexes also posted gains. The New York Stock Exchange index rose 0.64 to close at 150.31. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index gained 1.12 to 266.45. The price of an average share added 14 cents. Before the market opened, the Labor Department said the U.S. civilian unemployment rate rose 0.2 percentage point in May, to 5.6 percent from 5.4 percent in April. "The unemployment report turned out to be somewhat of a non-event," said Joseph Barthelemy, director of technical strategy at Barthelemy & Singer Inc. Mr. Barthelemy said the impact of the market's two-day rally of 107 points in the Dow on Tuesday and Wednesday has been "to change the short-term trend from down to neutral." The advance "broke the downside momentum," he said. "For the next four to five weeks," Mr. Barthelemy predicted, "we should enter an anemic rally phase confined to the trading range of 1,950-2,100." The three most-active issues on the New York Stock Exchange were all utility stocks with large dividends. They are all to begin ex-dividend trading on Monday. Pennsylvania Power & Light was the most active issue, unchanged at 37 1/2. New England Electric System followed, up 2 1/2 to 23 1/2. San Diego Gas & Electric was third, gaining 1/4 to 33 1/4. Among the blue chips, General Electric was up 1/4 to 42 1/4, Eastman Kodak rose 1/4 to 44, USX was unchanged at 31 1/4.

Table of stock prices under the heading '12 Month High Low Stock'.

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Large advertisement on the right side of the page with various headlines and graphics, including 'Economic Science', 'Military Spending', and 'Currency Rates'.

Handwritten signature 'J.P. Wolska' at the bottom left of the page.

Economic Pressures Grow To Cut Military Spending

By LEONARD SILK

NEW YORK — Economic pressures are driving both the Russians and Americans to reduce costly military programs...

A bipartisan group says that if the U.S. is to lead, it must get its fiscal house in order.

On the American side as well, the slowdown in productivity growth, combined with chronic budget deficits and growing foreign debt...

But even if military spending levels out, the armed forces are going to have to cut programs initiated during the years when President Ronald Reagan and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger were pressing for rapid expansion.

WHO WILL give up what? The Army went for a 28-division force of which 18 would be active-duty and equipped with new tanks, new infantry fighting vehicles and new attack helicopters...

The next administration and Congress are going to have to make critical decisions about the financing of the Strategic Defense Initiative, missiles, modernization and three extra aircraft carrier battle groups.

John Steinbruner, director of Foreign Policy Studies at the Brookings Institution, said, "We have three choices — put a ceiling on expenditures, regulate the pace of modernization, or change the defense configuration."

Time complicates all choices. Peter A. Wilson, a consultant to RAND, the research center based in Santa Monica, California, and his colleague, Richard Cohen, write in the British journal Comparative Strategy that whether the threat is conceived to be immediate, near term, or next century makes all the difference in whether the United States should focus on early production and readiness at the expense of "trans-century" weapons systems.

Such questions grow even tougher in the context of arms-reduction talks with the Soviet leaders, who may be bent on cutting military outlays in the short run, but with no intention of saying "Uncle" to the capitalists in the long run.

Currency Rates

Table with columns: Cross Rates, Other Dollar Values, Forward Rates, Interest Rates, Key Money Rates, Million Dollar Deposits, U.S. Money Market Funds, Gold.

Table with columns: U.S. Money Market Funds, Gold.

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Surplus Narrows In Japan Imports Shrink Trade Gap Again

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Paced by a 30 percent increase in imports, Japan's surplus on its widest measure of trade narrowed in April to \$7.11 billion from \$8.15 billion a year earlier...

The ministry's preliminary report said that the surplus on the current account, which measures merchandise trade, services and some financial transfers, was also down from \$8.12 billion in March.

Japan's current account surplus in its last fiscal year, ended March 31, decreased for the first time in six years and officials have predicted that the trend would carry into the new year.

The officials attributed the decline in the last year to soaring imports and slower-growing exports, caused by the steep appreciation of the Japanese yen.

Under the pact, Japan promised to allow American and other foreign chip manufacturers to increase their sales in Japan.

Computer Firms Face a Shortage, And Japan Gains

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON — In September 1986, when U.S. and Japanese trade negotiators signed a landmark accord governing trade in semiconductors, both sides hailed it as a breakthrough for aiding U.S. semiconductor manufacturers...

But now an accord that was designed to solve one problem has apparently done little more than aggravate another.

Computer manufacturers and electronics companies, which use chips in their products, protest that the arrangement has mostly chip shortages...

Tokyo Chip Pact Backfires on U.S.

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EC Checks Alleged Dumping of Japan Machinery

Agence France-Press

BRUSSELS — The European Commission ordered anti-dumping investigations Friday of 17 Japanese makers of construction machinery...

The investigation, the third trade action regarding Japanese companies by the European Commission in as many months, was announced four days before a visit to the EC headquarters by Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita of Japan.

Under the pact, Japan promised to allow American and other foreign chip manufacturers to increase their sales in Japan.

German Industry Output Climbs

BONN — West German industrial production rose 0.8 percent in April after falling a revised 0.7 percent in March...

The ministry had originally reported that industrial production fell 2.5 percent in March from February. The industrial production index stood at a provisional 105.7 in April, after 104.9 in March...

The Economics Ministry said the Federal Statistics office, which calculates the data, expected a small downward correction in the provisional April figure of about half an index point.

Government officials have said that the growth figures are likely to be announced ahead of the June 19-21 summit meeting of industrial democracies in Toronto.

Japan's Growth Estimated

Japan's economy grew an estimated 2.5 percent in the last quarter of the year ended March 31, boosting the annual growth rate to 4.8 percent...

Government officials have said that the growth figures are likely to be announced ahead of the June 19-21 summit meeting of industrial democracies in Toronto.

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British Gas PLC Buying Acre Oil At £370 Million

Reuters

LONDON — British Gas PLC announced Friday a £370 million (\$666 million) agreed takeover bid for Acre Oil PLC...

British Gas, which dominates domestic and industrial gas supply in Britain, said the takeover, which Acre's board has recommended to shareholders, was an important step in the utility's expansion of operations in Britain and offshore in the North Sea.

The British government forced the gas utility to divest its oil interests in 1984. Ever since it was privatized in December 1986, however, the company has sought, with only limited success, to return to oil exploration and production.

Analysts have said that it intensified its efforts to acquire an oil company after its chief domestic rival, British Petroleum Co., late last year began its successful takeover attempt for British PLC, a major North Sea oil and gas company.

Even before then, about a year ago, British Gas had made a bid of 1.375 billion Canadian dollars (\$1.11 billion at current rates) for a 51 percent stake in Bow Valley Industries Ltd. of Canada...

Then in March, the New Zealand government dropped its planned sale to British Gas of a 70 percent stake in Petrocorp, New Zealand's leading energy group. It said it was not prepared to meet the British Gas conditions on the sale that totaled 800 million New Zealand dollars (\$560 million at current rates).

A British Gas spokesman said Acre would provide oil production facilities to complement its own gas extraction.

Acre said two-thirds of its business was in oil and one-third in gas. In the North Sea, it has one gas platform and four oil platforms.

"We're also exploring several other fields that could become very productive in the next four or five years," an Acre spokesman said.

The British Gas offer was a good one. We didn't think there was any more money out there than that," he added.

British Gas is offering 220 cents a share in cash, or a share alternative valued at 211 cents.

The company said the share alternative was 14 new ordinary shares in British Gas for every 11 Acre ordinary shares.

Acre's shares rose 21 cents to 221 on the London Stock Exchange before subsiding to close at 217 cents. British Gas shares closed 2 cents higher at 173.

Shortly after it made its bid announcement, British Gas said that it owned 50.3 percent, having bought 12 million Acre shares in the market at the offered price of 220 cents to add to the shares or commitments that it already had.

Japan, U.S. to Help Bolster Africa Bank's Fund for Poor

Reuters

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — The African Development Bank agreed Friday to pump more than \$3 billion into a fund that lends on easy terms to Africa's poorest nations.

Japan and the United States made the largest contributions. The loans will go mainly for environmental projects, housing and other social programs.

The president of the bank, Babacar N'Diaye, told the bank's annual meeting that members had voted to increase the resources of the African Development Fund, an arm of the bank that lends to the poorest countries at concessional rates.

On Wednesday, the U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3rd, told the meeting that the United States was prepared to support rescheduling of interest within the informal Paris Club of creditor nations to help the "poorest of the poor."

The amount of the Development Fund replenishment, which follows a 200 percent increase in the bank's capital last year, was 2.25 billion bank units of account, equivalent to about \$3.15 billion. "This constitutes a major step forward in the history of the Bank Group and should, if properly implemented, offer a significant contribution to the development efforts of African countries," a delegate said.

Japan provided about 15 percent of the total, about \$390 million, and the United States pledged \$315 million.

The outgoing chairman of the bank's board of governors, Salah el-Din Hamed, of Egypt, said the replenishment may not meet the needs of African countries under present conditions, since the bulk of the money will be directed towards financing environment projects, housing and social programs.

The bank will grant about \$1 million to support research on acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS.

Gold Surges to 6-Month High on Inflation Fears

Reuters

LONDON — Gold prices surged Friday by as much as \$12 an ounce to the highest level since January, buoyed by inflation fears and price gains in other commodities.

Gold, a traditional hedge against inflation's erosion of other assets, touched \$466 an ounce in London, but this \$12 gain from Thursday's closing level was undercut slightly in late afternoon trading as investors sold to take profits. The metal finished in London at \$464.75 an ounce, still up \$10.75 from the previous day.

While the hectic trading in bullion drew the attention of many investors, especially following price gains in New York on Thursday, the foreign exchange markets were also busy. In New York, the dollar firmed Friday against most currencies, while the British pound continued to drop from its recent highs.

Current gold prices are still far below all-time peaks. Gold reached \$850 in January 1980, propelled by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, tension over the fate of U.S. hostages held in Iran and growing inflation after the sharp oil price rise of 1979.

On Friday, prices of gold, along with those of silver and platinum, were bolstered by gains Thursday in soybean futures prices in Chicago. These rallied because of dry weather on farms in the U.S. Midwest and market talk that the Soviet Union had bought a large amount of South American soybean meal.

"There is a risk that corn inflation is rising," said Charles Lieberman, an analyst at Manufacturers Hanover Securities Corp.

Graham Birch, a bullion specialist at the stockbrokers Kleinwort Greaveson in London, said silver took off first and dragged gold along.

Silver was fixed higher at midday in London at \$7.22 an ounce, the first setting above \$7 since Nov. 30. During the day, it traded as high as \$7.30.

Some analysts, however, said that ample supplies of silver could later depress the price.

"There is a lot of silver about, and although it might go up further in the short-term it will eventually fall back down again to below \$7," Mr. Birch predicted.

Neil Burton, a broker at Shearson Lehman Hutton, also said that silver would probably eventually slip back.

In New York, profit-taking weakened bullion prices on Friday after Thursday's silver-spired rise of about \$9 an ounce.

On the New York Commodity Exchange, spot gold closed \$220 lower at \$464.80 an ounce from Thursday's finish, as dealers sold when the metal hit a high of \$468.50.

Compared with silver, the outlook for gold may be more promising, analysts said, because it seems to have established a new, higher trading range.

A relatively tight supply has also helped gold, with strong buying evident for customers in Asia, they said.

Mr. Burton said that gold now appeared to have moved up into a range of \$462 to \$475, from \$450 to \$462 in the last three weeks.

Platinum rose Friday in London, by \$9 to \$611.50 an ounce from \$602.50 on Thursday. Japanese buying, however, had taken it to a nine-month peak in London of around \$630 on Tuesday.

In the currency markets, in New York, the dollar firmed and the pound was lower after a hectic week.

Improved prospects for the dollar and the Deutsche mark, especially against the British pound, broke currencies out of their narrow trading ranges during the week and is likely to generate frenetic activity on Monday, dealers said.

"We've seen at least three times more activity than normal this week," said Ken De La Salle, senior manager at the National Westminster Bank. "It may quieten down next week but I don't think we've seen the end of it."

The pound remained under some pressure as activity wound down ahead of the weekend, dealers said, especially because the Bank of England did not signal any further rise in interest rates after the half-point increase on Thursday.

The U.S. currency stayed in a See GOLD, Page 13

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Indigo Take-off INDIGO INVESTMENT, S.A. Amsterdam, 30th May 1988.

AMEX Most Active AMEX Stock Index

Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Chg., Yld., PE, Div., High/Low, Open, Close, Chg. Includes various stock listings.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Chg., Yld., PE, Div., High/Low, Open, Close, Chg. Includes various stock listings.

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Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Chg., Yld., PE, Div., High/Low, Open, Close, Chg. Includes various stock listings.

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Table with columns: Season High/Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various futures contracts.

Table with columns: Season High/Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various futures contracts.

Table with columns: Season High/Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various futures contracts.

Table with columns: Season High/Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various futures contracts.

Food

Table with columns: Season High/Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various food futures.

Table with columns: Season High/Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various food futures.

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Table with columns: Season High/Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various food futures.

Municipal Bonds

Table with columns: Season High/Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various municipal bonds.

Table with columns: Season High/Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various municipal bonds.

Table with columns: Season High/Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various municipal bonds.

Table with columns: Season High/Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various municipal bonds.

NYSE High-Lows

Table with columns: Stock, High, Low, Chg. Includes various stock high and low prices.

AMEX High-Lows

Table with columns: Stock, High, Low, Chg. Includes various stock high and low prices.

Currency Options

Table with columns: Option, Strike, Bid, Ask, Chg. Includes various currency options.

Financial

Table with columns: Instrument, Price, Chg. Includes various financial instruments.

U.S. Vehicle Sales Rose By 14.8% in Late May

DETROIT — Sales of domestic cars and light trucks rose 14.8 percent in late May from year-earlier levels at all domestic auto companies and 15.1 percent for the Big Three automakers, the companies reported Friday.

Belgrade Paper Says Yugoslavia Has Accord To Reschedule Debt

BELGRADE — Yugoslavia has obtained an agreement from commercial banks to reschedule \$7 billion in debts, the Belgrade newspaper Politika reported Friday.

London Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Chg. Includes various London commodity prices.

Paris Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Chg. Includes various Paris commodity prices.

Spot Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Chg. Includes various spot commodity prices.

London Metals

Table with columns: Metal, Price, Chg. Includes various London metal prices.

U.S. Treasuries

Table with columns: Treasury, Price, Chg. Includes various U.S. Treasury prices.

Company Results

Table with columns: Company, Revenue, Profit, Chg. Includes various company financial results.

Dividends

Table with columns: Company, Dividend, Yield, Chg. Includes various dividend announcements.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table with columns: Option, Price, Chg. Includes various S&P 100 index options.

DM Futures Options

Table with columns: Option, Price, Chg. Includes various DM futures options.

The Daily Source for International Investors



Large advertisement for 'Nutrition Stocks' and 'Your Success' with various headlines and graphics.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Glynwed Sets Agreed Bid for Amari

LONDON — Glynwed International PLC, a diversified British industrial group, said Friday that it was making an agreed bid for Amari PLC, valuing the metals company at £102 million (\$183 million).

Baby Nutrition Stocks Fall On Rumors of Nestlé Plans

NEW YORK — Shares of Abbott Laboratories and Bristol-Myers Co. were lower on Friday amid concern that Nestlé SA would begin a major push in the infant nutrition market in the United States, where both companies are big players, traders said.

Traders said the declines were caused by Nestlé comments to analysts that it would have a major announcement next week. The traders said there is speculation that the announcement will concern a new line of infant nutrition products by Nestlé's Carnation Co. subsidiary, Nestlé is a world leader in infant nutrition.

In Chicago, an Abbott spokeswoman said company plans already provided for new competitors in the infant nutrition business. "We've been aware of those rumors for a number of years and certainly have taken the necessary steps," said Catherine Babington, the Abbott spokeswoman. She refused to identify the measures.

A Writedown on Seabrook

WESTBOROUGH, Massachusetts — New England Electric System, a utility holding company that owns 10 percent of a troubled nuclear reactor at Seabrook, New Hampshire, said Friday it would write down \$179 million related to unrecovered costs from the project.

The writedown, which amounts to \$3.17 a share, results from a settlement of five state and federal proceedings involving wholesale rates. The utility is the second-largest in New England, serving more than one million customers.

The settlement limits the company's recovery for its pre-1988 investment in Seabrook Unit One to \$61 million a year for seven years and five months. If Unit One is canceled, the company will be allowed to reduce rates by \$12 million annually for five years. It will not have to record any further writedown on its pre-1988 investment.

which specializes in manufacturing of metals and in holding metals supplies.

The Amari board is recommending that its other shareholders accept Glynwed's offer.

Glynwed said that Amari's strong market position in the distribution of stainless steel and other metals would complement its own activities. Also, the merger would enable the companies to exploit the opportunities of the single European Community market scheduled to begin in 1992.

In North America, it added, Amari's distribution strengths would materially help Glynwed's export efforts.

Glynwed is offering 58 new Glynwed ordinary shares for every 100 Amari shares, or a cash alternative of 241 pence for every Amari ordinary share.

It is also offering 453 new Glynwed ordinary shares for every 1,250 Amari convertible preference shares, or 150 pence in cash.

Shortly after the bid — and the proposed dilution of Glynwed's shares — was announced, its shares fell 14 pence to 445 pence and later closed at 437 on the London Stock Exchange. Amari shares rose 37 pence to 250 pence, and finished at 247.

If the share swap was accepted in full, Glynwed would need to issue 135.4 million new ordinary shares, an increase of 18.3 percent in its ordinary share capital.

Glynwed, headquartered in Birmingham in the Midlands, had 1987 pretax profit of £60.4 million on sales of £557 million.

Amari, based on the outskirts of London, reported 1987 pretax profit of £7.3 million and revenue of £236 million.



One of the new PS-2 Model 70 versions unveiled by IBM.

Compaq Hints It Will Strike Back

NEW YORK — Compaq Computer Corp., which has made ever-deeper inroads into the U.S. market for rapid personal computers, is expected to strike back following the introduction of new models by International Business Machines Corp.

IBM unveiled seven new computers Thursday designed to fill gaps in its Personal System-2 line and to combat the threat posed by competitors such as Houston-based Compaq.

Its new PS-2s include three desktop models built around Intel Corp.'s top-of-the-line 80386 microprocessor chip, including one machine that an IBM manager called "the fastest PC in the world."

The model, employing a 25-megahertz 80386 chip, leapfrogs Compaq's desktop 386-20, which uses a 20-megahertz 80386 chip.

But Compaq, which had a 65 percent market share of machines with the 386 "brain" in the first quarter compared with 25 percent for IBM, has scheduled a product announcement for June 20.

"We intend to maintain our performance leadership," said Jim D'Arrezzo, Compaq's vice president for corporate marketing. "We'll be delivering our machines immediately and in volume."

He noted that IBM's top new model would not be shipped until the third quarter of this year. But he acknowledged that Compaq's announcement probably would be of price reductions on existing models.

Bruce Lupatkin, an analyst with Hambrecht & Quist, raised his 1988 earnings estimate for Compaq on Friday to \$5 a share from \$4.60, saying the new IBM products posed "no real threat" to the company. The move buoyed Compaq's stock by \$1.25 to \$53.50.

But some analysts said that they were impressed by IBM's new products as well as the price reductions of up to \$2,000 that IBM announced on some older products. "In terms of price and performance, these new machines stack up pretty well," said Peter Teige, an industry analyst with Dataquest in San Jose.

IBM, the world's largest personal computer maker, also has the advantage of producing more than 85 percent of all the memory chips it uses in its personal computers. During the next quarter, the company said, it will be able to produce enough chips to meet demand.

Japanese manufacturers currently control an estimated 90 percent of the world market for computer memory chips, and analysts have suggested that there may be a 20 percent to 50 percent shortfall of one-megabit chips this year.

The announcement of the three desktop 386 versions of IBM's Model 70 "was a shoe that took a year and two months to drop."

Until now, IBM has offered only a floor-standing 386 model.

Mr. Teige of Dataquest predicted that the new IBM lineup, which includes a pair of so-called Model 50s incorporating Intel's less powerful 80286 chip, "will arrest the erosion of IBM's market share."

The model 50s have bigger and faster hard disk drives for storage. IBM's share of the market for IBM-style machines, measured in units sold, dropped to 31 percent last year from 31 percent in 1986.

(L.A.T. N.Y.T. Reuters)

With Demand Up, New Japanese Ethylene Plants Likely

TOKYO — Japan's petrochemical companies are considering building new ethylene production plants to meet stronger than expected domestic and foreign demand, industry sources said Friday.

They said the companies, which have already started to reopen mothballed plants this year, now see a need to set up new units and may join forces to cut costs.

"The growth of demand since late 1986 is greater than anybody expected, and I don't think reopening old furnaces is enough to cover it," one petrochemical analyst said.

Most industry sources see demand remaining strong for at least another year because of the strong South Korean economy and delays in the completion of an ethylene plant in Taiwan, as well as the robust health of the U.S. economy.

The increase in demand for ethylene gas since 1986 was triggered by the strength of the domestic economy and by lower crude and petrochemical product prices, the industry sources said.

Heavy demand for packing materials, especially plastic shopping bags, played a key role, as did increased use of materials for construction, vehicle, office automation and consumer electronics equipment, they added.

Polymers of ethylene are lightweight, resistant plastics.

Increased exports to South Korea, whose economy is booming, have also contributed to the strength of demand, the sources said.

Japanese ethylene exports to South Korea shot up to 139,141 metric tons in the year ended March 31, 1988, from a mere 16,455 in fiscal 1985-86.

South Korea's ethylene production capacity falls far short of private sector demand for ethylene-based products, despite the Seoul government's backing of ethylene plant construction.

"The waning threat of imports is another factor," one company official said. "The U.S. and Europe, able to get cheaper crude, used to

ship as lots of ethylene products, but now they're all too busy filling their own domestic orders."

Reopening old plants by this summer will increase capacity by only 200,000 to 300,000 tons a year from the current 4.6 million, the sources said. But petrochemical companies are wary of building new plants after having to close down units from 1983 to 1985 in the face of overcapacity, they said.

But Malaysia's Plans Called Too Ambitious

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — Malaysia has ambitious plans to boost its petrochemical industry by building three new plants, but analysts say the projects could lose money and swamp the market.

"There is really no place for three plants here," one oil industry analyst said.

Some analysts say the market in Malaysia, which has a population of 16.5 million and a relatively small industrial base, is limited. They caution that international competition will be intense.

Other analysts, noting that Malaysia has estimated natural gas reserves of some 53 trillion cubic feet (1.5 trillion cubic meters), said setting up a well-planned petrochemical industry made sense.

The plants, which could be on stream by 1992, will manufacture polypropylene for the domestic and international markets. Polypropylene is used to make plastics.

Malaysia's national oil company, Petronas, is due to

IBM, in Blow to Lord, Geller, Solicits More Ad Agency Bids

NEW YORK — In an evident blow to a major advertising firm, International Business Machines Corp. said Friday that it was asking more than one agency to bid for its business, worth more than \$125 million a year.

"U.S. corporate, and marketing and services advertising is in review," the world's largest computer maker said. "By invitation, a small number of advertising agencies will be asked to participate."

The announcement was the latest disappointment for Lord, Geller, Federico and Einstein, which has been the primary IBM advertising agency for more than nine years. Its ads for the company first featured a Charlie Chaplin character.

Lord, Geller, which is now part of London-based WPP Group PLC, was thrown into turmoil in March when its founder, Richard Lord, and several other executives resigned and formed a new agency, Lord, Einstein, O'Neill & Partners.

According to sealed testimony last week by Timothy Elliott, the chief operating officer of Lord, Geller, several major clients are considering abandoning the ad

agency, including IBM and Dean Witter Financial Services Inc. Some clients already have left Lord, Geller, including Ann Klenn II and Fuji Photo Film Co.

But a spokeswoman for IBM said Friday, "It is IBM's expectation that Lord, Geller, Federico, Einstein will continue as one of the company's advertising agencies following the review."

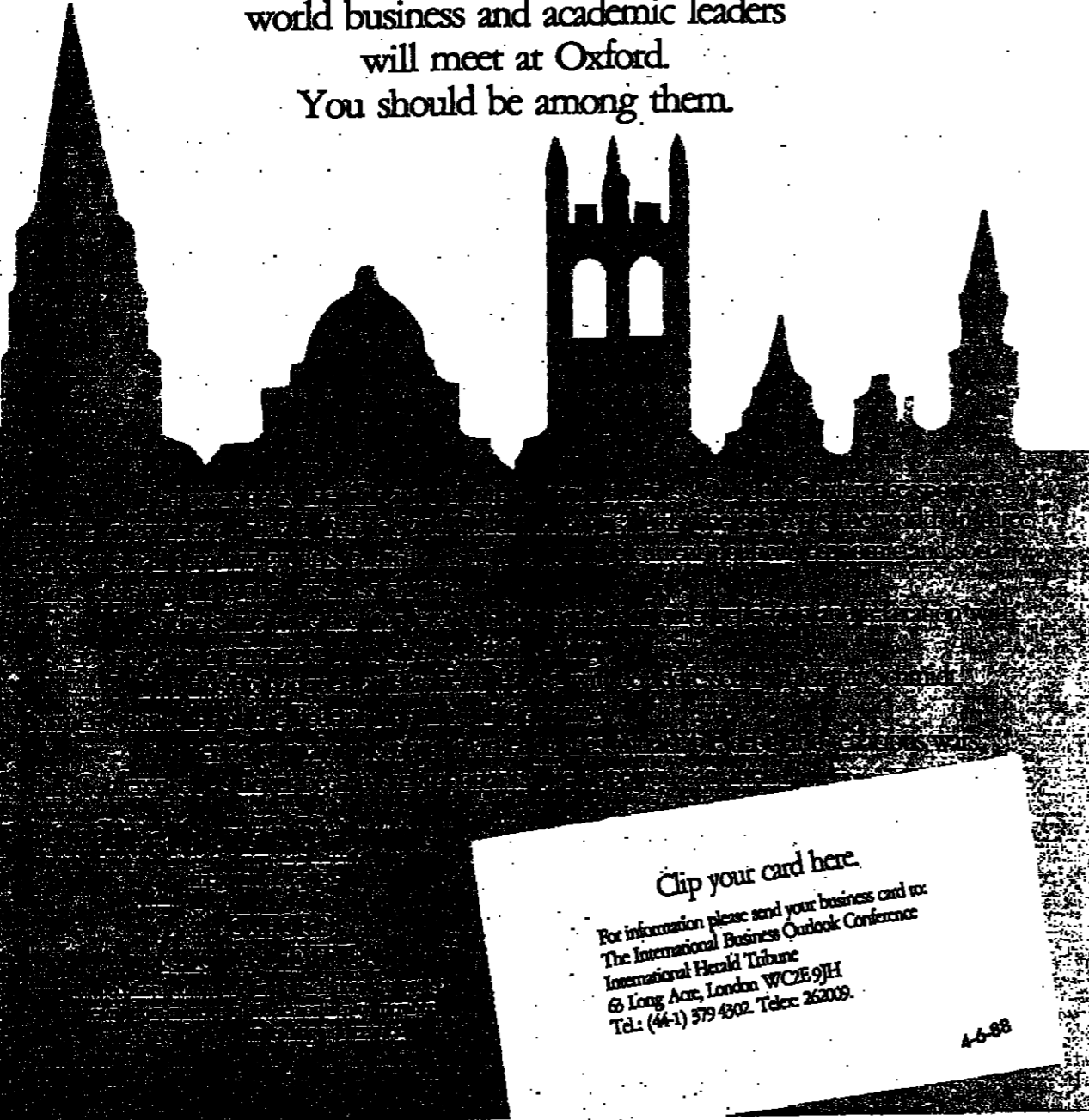
The defections from Lord, Geller said they resigned because they were dissatisfied with management policies instituted by WPP, which bought the agency in June 1987.

(Reuters, N.Y.T.)

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Table with columns: Country/Currency, 12 months + 52 ISSUES SAVINGS %, 6 months + 26 ISSUES SAVINGS %, 3 months + 13 ISSUES SAVINGS %. Rows include Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Gr. Britain, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Rest of Europe, Rest of Africa, Asia.

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CURRENCY MARKETS

GOLD: Currency Markets Also Active, Dollar Mixed

(Continued from first finance page)

right range after U.S. employment data for May matched expectations and appeared to suggest no immediate tightening by the Federal Reserve Board.

In New York, the dollar rose to 1.7270 DM, after 1.7208 on Thursday, but fell to 1.7257 yen from 1.7275.

But the currency also edged higher to 1.4395 Swiss francs, from 1.4348, and to 5.8365 French francs from 5.8245.

The pound closed at \$1.7960, down nearly 1 cent from \$1.8045 on Thursday.

The shift in perceptions on currency values began when the dollar rose quickly on Tuesday on expectations of higher U.S. interest rates, dealers said. Those expectations

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Rate, Change. Includes Deutsche mark, French franc, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, British pound.

faded just as encouraging first quarter West German growth figures started making the mark more attractive.

The result was a rush back into marks, mostly at the expense of sterling. It pushed the West German currency higher and accentuated the pound's fall, dealers said.

Earlier on Friday, in London, the pound seemed to have lost any boost from Thursday's half-point rise in British bank lending rates to

8 percent. It ended the week at 76.2 on its trade-weighted index, down from 76.5 at Thursday's finish. On Tuesday morning, after a British national holiday, the index had opened at 78, representing the percentage of its 1975 value against a basket of currencies.

The pound eased to 3.1010 DM in London from 3.1015 on Thursday, after beginning the week just above 3.1800 DM.

In London, the dollar closed higher at 1.7279 DM, from 1.7240 on Thursday, but fell to 1.7257 yen after 1.7270.

The U.S. currency was unchanged at 1.4375 Swiss francs but eased to 5.8275 French francs from 5.8475.

The pound fell to \$1.7945 from \$1.8005.

Tokyo Market Raising Margins

(Continued from first finance page)

TKOYO — The Tokyo Stock Exchange will raise the margin requirements for stock purchases to 70 percent from 60 percent to try to slow the recent rapid increases in share prices and volume.

Officials of the exchange said the move had also been prompted by a substantial rise in margin transactions.

The move was not the first effort by the exchange in recent weeks to reduce the extent to which investors were using credit to buy stock.

On May 16, the exchange raised the margin requirement to 60 percent from 50 percent.

JOBS: Higher U.S. Unemployment Rate Is Not Seen as Sign of a Slump

(Continued from first finance page)

standards and considerably lower than last year's 1.3 million. Mrs. Norwood said at a session of the Joint Economic Committee. "In past years, when May employment growth has been relatively weak, substantial expansions in employment generally occurred in June or July," she added.

"In summary," she said, "it would be premature to draw any firm conclusions about the direction of civilian employment from this one month's household survey figures."

"At this time of the year, I believe it more appropriate to focus on the business survey, which shows continued, although somewhat slower, growth than previously. Virtually all of the 210,000 increase in employment shown by the payroll figures came in service-producing industries."

Mr. Norwood noted, "The services industry itself accounted for 80,000 of the jobs, with 35,000 of them in health services alone. Job growth in business services, which had been responsible for one in every eight new jobs during the current expansion, has slowed to an average of only about 15,000 in each of the last three months."

Following very strong growth in April, the number of jobs in manufacturing hardly changed in May, the business survey showed. Machinery and fabricated metals industries registered small gains.

Construction employment, which had shown large increases over the prior three months, was unchanged last month. Meanwhile, the length of the average workweek for all workers fell 0.2 hour to 34.7 hours. In manufacturing, the average

week went down 0.1 hour to 41.1 hours, though average overtime remained at its historical high of four hours per week.

Taken together, the slightly shorter workweek and the very small increase in employment in manufacturing suggests factory output probably rose weakly in May.

The Federal Reserve Board's index of industrial production increased sharply in April.

The increase in unemployment shown by the household survey was concentrated among adult men, whose unemployment rate rose to 5.5 percent from 5.2 percent.

The unemployment rates for adult women, 5.6 percent, and for teenagers, 15.6 percent, were little changed last month, the department said.

CHIPS: 2-Year-Old Pact Has Halted Japanese Dumping, but Has Backfired on U.S. Computer Industry

(Continued from first finance page)

At that time, George Scalise of the Semiconductor Industry Association, the trade group for U.S. chip manufacturers, predicted that the agreement would end trade frictions between the United States and Japan and "set the stage for a new era of cooperation."

Now the accord is coming under pressure from various quarters: Japan's system for enforcing the 1986 pact — denying export licenses to companies that are selling their chips abroad — has "fair market value," effectively curbing exports "has been challenged as illegal by the 95-country General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade."

The American chip makers, who went away unsatisfied from the Tokyo talks, are to confer soon to decide whether to ask the government to modify the accord to ease pressure on them.

Japan is pressing Washington to lift the tariffs that the United States imposed 14 months ago on Japanese goods after Japan initially lagged in carrying out the

1986 pact. Tokyo wants President Ronald Reagan to announce the move June 19-21 at the annual seven-nation economic summit meeting in Toronto.

So far, however, administration trade officials are refusing to budge. "The sanctions are the only leverage we've got," a senior U.S. statesman said.

Even the critics concede that the semiconductor pact has forced Japanese chip makers to stop dumping their products, both in the United States and in countries where they compete with U.S. manufacturers.

Since April 1987, when the United States imposed its sanctions, no Japanese producer has been caught selling below "fair market value" floor prices outside Japan.

With the dumping threat gone, some U.S. producers have resumed production of sophisticated memory chips that they earlier had abandoned as unprofitable. They have also established an industrywide research center, financed partly by the fed-

eral government, to develop new technology.

"We have regained a beachhead in memory, and memory is considered the key to survival," said Alan W. Wolff, a former U.S. trade official who now represents the Semiconductor Industry Association in trade negotiations. Chips with high memory capacity are where chip makers generally expect to post most of their profits.

But U.S. chip makers are disappointed over their seeming inability to increase their market share in Japan. Under the accord, Japan promised informally to allow American and other foreign chip manufacturers to increase their share of the Japanese market to "more than 20 percent" by 1991, when the accord is to expire, up from 8.2 percent in 1986.

Yet non-Japanese manufacturers so far have garnered only 9.8 percent of the Japanese market. American and other foreign chip makers account for total sales in Japan by a whopping 38 percent last year, but

only because the Japanese market has grown so fast.

Mr. Wolff said that the top seven chip users in Japan have been responding to the U.S. appeal but that some 55 smaller Japanese companies had been reluctant to stray from their traditional Japanese suppliers.

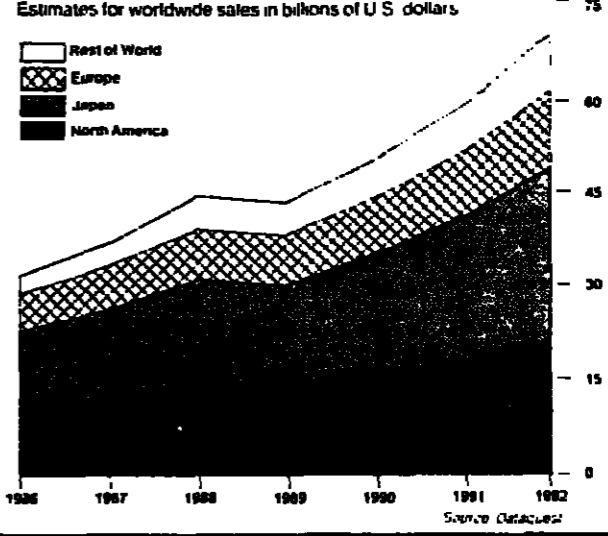
While U.S. manufacturers are looking for buyers in Japan, American users are complaining that they are being ill served. Roger Majak of Tektronix Corp., a computer manufacturer in Oregon, says that American chip makers have not developed the production capacity both to serve the burgeoning U.S. chip market and to increase their market share in Japan.

He suggests that U.S. chip makers have been slow to match the Japanese in producing the industry's hot new item: the one-chip chip, which can store a million or more pieces of information.

Only one U.S. chip maker, Texas Instruments, is producing one-megabit chips in volume.

Semiconductor Sales Outlook

Estimates for worldwide sales in billions of U.S. dollars



Friday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the most traded securities in terms of dollar volume. It is updated twice a year. Via The Associated Press.

Table of OTC stock prices with columns: 12-Month High, 12-Month Low, Div. Yld., 52-Week High, 52-Week Low, P/E Ratio, Change.

Table of stock prices (A-F) with columns: 12-Month High, 12-Month Low, Div. Yld., 52-Week High, 52-Week Low, P/E Ratio, Change.

Table of stock prices (G-L) with columns: 12-Month High, 12-Month Low, Div. Yld., 52-Week High, 52-Week Low, P/E Ratio, Change.

Table of stock prices (M-R) with columns: 12-Month High, 12-Month Low, Div. Yld., 52-Week High, 52-Week Low, P/E Ratio, Change.

Table of stock prices (S-Z) with columns: 12-Month High, 12-Month Low, Div. Yld., 52-Week High, 52-Week Low, P/E Ratio, Change.

Table of stock prices (AA-AA) with columns: 12-Month High, 12-Month Low, Div. Yld., 52-Week High, 52-Week Low, P/E Ratio, Change.

Kumagai Gumi, Turner Get Together to Seek Construction Ventures

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — A pair of big building contractors from Japan and the United States announced Friday they had formed an association to explore possible joint ventures, but the American partner said it does not expect to win much construction work in Japan.

The linkage was announced by New York-based Turner Corp., the biggest U.S. general contractor for buildings, and Kumagai Gumi Co., one of Japan's big six contractors.

"It allows us to have a very small start, if you will, in Japan," said Hal Parmelee, president of Turner Construction Co., Turner's U.S. subsidiary.

Mr. Parmelee confirmed the linkage was prompted by a diplomatic agreement reached last month that would open the Japanese construction market wider to U.S. contractors. He said it could also help Turner get work from Japanese clients in the United States, although both companies will continue to do some independent work.

In a more extensive deal, Parsons Corp., a Pasadena, California-based engineering firm, last month announced agreements with Japan's Shimizu Corp. to pursue projects together in Japan and to form a jointly owned Japanese company.

Turner and Kumagai Gumi have already worked together on three joint construction ventures in Manhattan with a total value of \$215 million.

Japan's Kansai International Airport project, a subject of intense negotiation between the United States and Japan, is one that Turner and Kumagai Gumi said they have "strong interest in and will initially pursue."

Kumagai Gumi is about twice the size of Turner. It ranked seventh in the world among general contractors in 1986, while Turner ranked 193rd, according to ENR, McGraw-Hill Inc.'s weekly construction magazine.

SPORTS

Mavericks Halt Lakers At 105-103, Send West To a Showdown Game

By Anthony Cotton
Washington Post Service
DALLAS — The Dallas Mavericks earned the right to dream Thursday night by beating the Los Angeles Lakers, 105-103, after center James Donaldson may or may not have blocked a shot.

Then It Rained On His Parade

Andre Agassi, 18, of Las Vegas returned from a rain delay Friday afternoon armed with an umbrella and a one-set lead. Then he took mock aim at Mats Wilander before bowing, 4-6, 6-2, 7-5, 5-7, 6-0, in the semifinals of the French Open.

Wilander, Leconte Gain Men's Final At French Open

By Robin Herman
New York Times Service
PARIS — With quiet determination, Mats Wilander of Sweden has worked himself into his fifth French Open final, where he will face Henri Leconte of France and a stadium of patriotic supporters.

Rangers Double Up, Power Finally Bears Down

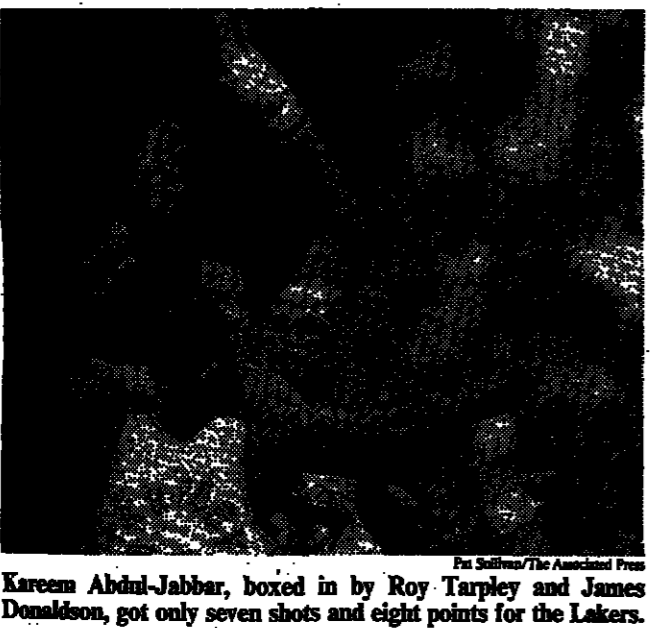
Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
CHICAGO — On a double-or-nothing evening Thursday night in the American League, the Texas Rangers got the doubles and the Seattle Mariners got nothing.

Bo Jackson Badly Hurt

Outfielder Bo Jackson of the Royals was put on the 21-day disabled list Thursday with a badly torn hamstring muscle, The Associated Press reported from Kansas City.

Martin Suspended 3 Games

New York Times Service
OAKLAND, California — Billy Martin's dirt-throwing episode here Monday night was costly: a three-game suspension and a \$1,000 fine handed down Thursday by the American League president, Bobby Brown.



Baseball Roundup

Mets 2, Cubs 1: In New York, Howard Johnson's ninth homer of the season, on the second pitch in the bottom of the 13th, beat Chicago. It was the ninth time this season the Mets had won on their last at-bat, and made them 4-0 in extra-inning games.

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European Sports Channel Planned

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — The executive committee of a 14-nation consortium met Friday in Paris to discuss plans for a European cable television sports channel that is planned to go into service later this year.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Table with columns for American League and National League, listing teams, scores, and game status.

Major League Statistical Leaders

Table listing statistical leaders for various categories like batting average, home runs, and RBI across different leagues.

TENNIS

French Open Results

Table showing tennis match results from the French Open, including winners and scores.

BASKETBALL

NBA Playoffs

Table detailing NBA playoff results, including Western Conference Final and Eastern Conference Final.

TRANSITION

BASEBALL
BALTIMORE—Retired Joe Buford, bench coach, is named as manager of the Baltimore Orioles.

SIDELINES

Lucky Local Tied for Lead in U.S. Golf

POTOMAC, Maryland (AP) — Webb Hentzelman, an assistant pro at a suburban Maryland country club who got to play in the Kemper Open because his name was drawn from a hat, shot five-under-par 66 Thursday to share the lead with Howard Twitty after one round of the golf tournament.

For the Record

Quotable

Tim Flannery, the San Diego Padres' second baseman: "I've been here nine years and gone through seven managers. Either I'm playing too long or they're hiring the wrong guys."

Alabama Costs Agent \$213,000

TUSCALOOSA, Alabama — Criminal charges against sports agent Norby Walters were dropped Thursday after he agreed to pay \$213,000 to the University of Alabama for 1987 NCAA tournament receipts it forfeited because of his dealings with former Crimson Tide basketball players Derrick McKey and Terry Conner.

European Sports Channel Planned

14-Nation Consortium Aiming for Cable TV This Year

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune
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WORLD MARKET

IN NEW YORK AND OTHER FINANCIAL CENTERS

Stock market news and financial indicators.

POSTCARD Los Angeles Culture

By Bernard Holland
Los Angeles finds itself in the midst of a contradiction...

The next item for Los Angeles' inner city is a new symphony hall, to be built south of the Dorothy Chandler Pavilion...

The \$85 million Walt Disney Concert Hall, largely financed by a gift from Disney's widow, will be the new home of the Los Angeles Philharmonic...

By Steve Lohr
CAMBRIDGE, England — Even in conversation, William Buford sits through his words gingerly...

Buford, a 33-year-old expatriate American, turned Granta into an extraordinary success. A Shakespeare scholar attending Cambridge University on a fellowship in 1979...

Over the next year, Granta will begin publishing five times annually instead of four. And next April, Granta Books Limited will appear, publishing about a dozen books a year...

Granta: A Literary Success Story

William Buford, the man behind the magazine, at his office in Cambridge, England.

Granta last year formed a partnership with The New York Review of Books, which handles the Cambridge magazine's financial matters in the United States and sells advertising for it.



James Fenton, one of the magazine's regular contributors, describes Buford's editing as a mixture of activism with great respect for words and bloody-minded editing.

By now, Granta Publishing Ltd. has 10 full-time staff members in Cambridge and generates revenues of roughly \$3 million a year.

Buford describes his magazine, which runs 256 pages each issue, as "sort of a literary magazine for people who grew up on television. In a mass-market culture, we offer writing of intelligence and complexity, but it is also writing that deals with contemporary concerns and issues."

He has an original, offbeat eye for stories, perhaps most evident in his selection of pieces of narrative journalism for Granta.

One offbeat work in progress has been a subject of particular interest to Buford for the past four years. It is his book on English soccer hooligans entitled "Among the Thugs," which will be published next year.

PEOPLE Fainting for Michael

A Michael Jackson concert in Vienna had some unexpected results when 130 girls suffered medical attention, according to the police. The Thursday night concert was the popstar's third in his current European tour...

A Canadian-Soviet ski expedition across the arctic cap battled high winds, rough terrain and frostbite to complete a trek from Siberia to the northern edge of Canada.

A former Franciscan monk serving an 18- to 20-year sentence for assault and battery will meet his pen pal, Mother Teresa, on Saturday when she begins a visit to three Massachusetts prisons at his invitation.

Oliver L. North, the indicted former White House aide, may have been willing to charge up any number of hills for President Ronald Reagan, but he obviously isn't standing with his former commander in chief on the Moscow summit.

After 24 pianists had played on two "ordinary" Steinway grand pianos for nearly four hours for an anniversary benefit, stagehands arrived and pushed the center of the Carnegie Hall stage in New York.

A portrait of Mickey Mouse became part of the art collection of the U.S. Embassy in Beijing Friday. Nearly a dozen children of embassy personnel — each sporting a homemade set of mouse ears — marked the occasion by singing the "Mickey Mouse March" and "It's a Small World."

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